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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Geneva Arbitration.

GENEVA, July 30.—The Board of Arbitration met at one o'clock this afternoon and after three hours sitting adjourned until next Monday, to give time for the consideration of special questions which have arisen.

The New French Loan.

PARIS, July 30.—The Minister of France announced to the Assembly to-day that forty-one and a half millions of francs have been subscribed to the new loan.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, July 30.—The weather throughout England to-day is fair, and favorable to the growing crops.

The Queen, in a sympathetic telegram to the Duc d'Aumale, on the death of his son, says: "I have suffered as wife and mother, when the Prince of Wales was in a dying state. I know, then, what your grief must be. Believe me, I share in it greatly."

Dispatches from Brussels say that the United States steamer Wachusetts, whilst at Antwerp, enlisted one hundred Belgians, including a number of minors, who were taken without their parent's consent. The latter complained, but the officers of the Wachusetts refused to release the minors. The matter has, however, been arranged by the authorities.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, July 30.—The steamship Algeria, has arrived.

LIVERPOOL, July 30.—The steamer Alice, from New Orleans, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, July 30, 5 P. M.—Consols 92¾a92⅞. United States Bonds—5-20s of '62, 91½; do of '65, 92⅝; do of '67, 91⅞; 10-40s, 90. Sugar—Spot 34sa34s 6d; afloat 28sa28s 6d. Linseed oil 38s 3d.

PARIS, July 30.—Rentes 55 francs 30 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 30.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 9⅝d; Orleans 10⅛a10⅜d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. California white wheat 11s 9da12s; red spring 10sa9dalls 1d; western spring 11s 10d; receipts of wheat for three days 33,000 bushels, of which 21,000 bushels were American. Flour 27s. Corn 27s 6d. Oats 2ss. Petroleum—Refined 17a17½d.

THE LABOR REFORMERS.

Columbus Convention Fizzle Discussed —A Stormy Session and Divided Body —Angry Words and Hard Names.

NEW YORK, July 30.—A Convention of the National Labor Party, as represented by delegates to the Columbus Convention, was held here to-day. About sixty members were present. There was a large representation from the New England States. E. M. Chamberlin, President of the Columbus Convention, acted as Chairman. The proceedings were begun by discussing the propriety of expelling Messrs. Pewitt, Groom and Cameron, the committee appointed by the Columbus Convention to inform Messrs. Davis and Parker that they were nominees of the convention, but who it was claimed had been derelict. Mr. Troup, of Connecticut, moved the expulsion of the committee, whom he denounced as political tricksters, and traitors to the Labor party. Several seconded the motion. The Chairman ruled that the motion could not be entertained from that point. A vote of censure was then about to be voted upon, when Pewitt entered. The motion was withdrawn to enable him to explain.

Mr. Pewitt made an explanation of the action of the committee which was unheard. Mr. Caswell, of Maine, presented a resolution accusing the committee of political treason. He was called to order by Mr. McMahon, of Massachusetts, who thought the whole convention out of order, and offered a resolution confining the deliberations to one point, "labor and its needs." He continued to speak in denunciation of capital and capitalists, charging the failure of previous movements to truckling political treachery of representatives. Principle is wanted now, and a declaration of principle is the most pressing before the Convention. Several members excitedly demanded a committee on credentials. Mr. Kilgore, of Pennsylvania, whose fealty to the Labor Party had been impugned, branded any man doubting it as a liar and a villain. Mr. Dalton thought this a premeditated attempt to carry the assemblage for Grant or Greeley. He wouldn't have Grant and couldn't go Greeley. [Loud applause.] The Convention then took a recess.

At the close of the morning session a call was issued for a meeting of representatives of New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Delaware, Ohio, Kentucky, Georgia and Virginia, and there was a large attendance. Max Edmond, of New York, was chosen chairman. Resolutions denouncing the so-called Labor Reformers as tricksters and wire-pullers, and announcing their withdrawal from that body, were adopted amidst great excitement.

At the afternoon session of the regular body a letter was read from John Smey, of Philadelphia, expressing the opinion that it would be unwise to make any national nominations for President or Vice President.

At the evening session of the meeting of representatives from New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maine, West Virginia, Indiana and Kansas, E. M. Chamberlin, of Boston, presided. The meeting was, as during the day, very inharmonious, some favoring immediate nominations, others claiming that the conference had no power to make nominations. McNeil, of Massachusetts, said it was clear that if this convention was to make nominations it would nominate Grant, but he did not think it a nominating convention. Mr. Graves, of Connecticut, claimed that this was as much a nominating convention as that at Columbus, where it was said sixteen States were represented, whereas in reality there were not delegates from more than five States. After much angry discussion, in which the sentiment of the majority was in favor of nominating Grant and Wilson, power was given the Executive Committee to call, if desirable, a national convention of the Labor Reform party.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

Fifteen Persons Instantly Hurled to Death—Ten Others Injured.

CHICAGO, July 30.—A terrible steamboat explosion occurred in the Mississipyi river, two miles above McGregor, Iowa, at one o'clock this afternoon, the raft boat Jas. Milburne, bound up, exploding her boiler with fearful effect. Of twenty-five persons on the boat, only ten were saved, so far as could be ascertained at the latest a count, and several of these are badly scalded and otherwise injured. The following are known io be saved: Jas. Milburne, pilot, badly wounded; Harry Pierce, first engineer; Ross, second engineer; J. Bradford, fireman; Alex. Applegate, John McNorton, scalded; L. B. Lobayre, Daniel Hoyt, slightly scalded and injured; Thub Smith, wife and one child, and O. C. Hanser. Following are the dead and missing: Capt. Milburn, Tom. Withon (pilot), Pat. O'Niel (fireman), and Henry Tilburn, missing. Charles Young and a child of Mr. Smith are known to have been killed. Further particular of the accident are not yet known.

Mysterious Bank Robbery.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, July 30.—The First National Bank of this city was robbed yesterday in a very mysterious manner of $20,000. Mr. Farnsworth, the cashier, cannot give any explanation in regard to the theft. Twenty thousand is a very severe loss to that institution, it having but $50,000 capital.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Mayor Medill, of Chicago, on Monday removed Superintendent Kennedy from the police force, and appointed Elmer Washburne, late Warden of the Illinois Penitentiary, in his place.

J. C. Hinken, one of the proprietors of the Philadelphia *Sunday Dispatch*, was severely injured by a train on the Atlantic City Railway yesterday.

The new hotel block in Saratoga, owned by F. T. Carrington and others, was destroyed by fire yesterday; insured for $25,000.

The colored people of Cincinnati and vicinity are making extensive preparations for celebrating to-morrow.

The examination of the affairs of the St. Louis House of Refuge closed yesterday.

A fire occurred yesterday at Jefferson, Texas, which destroyed property valued at $150,000. Incendiarism is the supposed cause.

James H. Wolfe, son of Hon. H. K. Wolfe, was drowned while bathing in the river in front of New Albany, Ind., Monday night.

In Cincinnati yesterday W. W. Johnson murdered Emma Straub by striking her on the head with a bottle.

Near Warsaw, Ky., on Monday, a colored girl, Mary Alice Craig, killed her step-father, Wright Smith, with a hoe. Smith was a local Methodist preacher. The girl alleges that the act was done in self-defense, as Smith attacked her with a razor.

The Liberals and Democrats of Louisville, Ky., propose to have on the 11th and 12th of September the finest political displays ever known in the history of American politics.

It was reported at Brownsville, Texas, yesterday, that another raid had occurred near Lareto, Texas, on Saturday, in which seventeen persons were killed, many ranches and stores plundered, and stock driven off by the Kickapoos from Mexico.

The Frontier Depredations Committee convened at Brownsville, Texas, yesterday.

B. Gratz Brown spoke at Frankfort, Ky., yesterday. He will address the people of Columbus, Ohio, to-morrow.

EXTENSIVE OIL FIRE.

Over $600,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

Four Tanks of Naptha and Refined Oil, 50,000 Barrels Ready for Shipment, Phosphate Factory, Oil Works and a Number of Boats Burned.

NEW YORK, July 30.—A very destructive fire is raging at Hunter's Point, Long Island, and a number of boats have been burned. An oil yard is on fire near Long Island Railroad depot, which is threatened, together with the depot of the Flushing and North Shore Railroad. There were five large tanks of naptha and refined oil, each containing five thousand gallons, and four of these were burned. Hopes were entertained at last accounts of saving the remaining tank. Over fifty thousand barrels of petroleum on the wharf ready for shipment were burned, as also four ships and three canal boats loaded with oil. Many of the burning barrels of oil were rolled into the river, endangering the shipping. All the vessels are now removed. Coe's phosphate factory, together with a large amount of stock, was consumed. Loss about $90,000. The Standard oil works were entirely consumed by three o'clock. Pratt's astral works, in the rear of the Standard works, has not ignited, and hopes are entertained of saving them, as the wind is now blowing the flames toward the river. Many of the sheds owned by Messrs. Rockafellar, Andrews & Co., containing thousands of barrels of oil, were entirely consumed. At four o'clock it was reported that the fire was confined to the oil in the tanks and to that which lay in the holds of the burning vessels. Many contradictory reports are afloat, and it is impossible to ascertain the precise extent of the loss by the fire, but it is believed the loss will reach about $600,000. The fire it is believed originated by some accident in a canal boat which was unloading at the wharf. The fire department did all in their power, but their efforts were of little avail. At one time the fire extended over three blocks, covering the entire space with solid flame. The estimated loss on vessels is $100,000; on Standard oil works $200,000; on Coe's works $225,000. Almost all the losses are fully covered by insurance. No further destruction is now apprehended, the fire being pretty well subdued.

THE RIOT IN SAVANNAH.

Colored People Forcibly Assert their Right to Ride in Street Cars, and Resist Ejectment—Free Use of Fire Arms.

SAVANNAH, GA., July 30.—The riot yesterday was occasioned by continued attempts of negroes to ride in the street cars. At one time in the afternoon two negroes were expelled from the cars. The excitement increased, and towards night two thousand negroes lined the street. Many white persons were also out. About eight o'clock a car was fired into by negroes, and the white men in the car returned the fire. Every car that passed after that was fired into. The fire along the road became general, and was kept up for about an hour, the negroes shooting in all directions. About eleven o'clock two ladies and two children were shot by roaming negroes while standing on the steps in front of their houses. The police were armed with muskets and ordered out by the Mayor, but the cars stopped running and the demonstration ceased. To-day everything is quiet. Three young men have been arrested charged with ejecting negroes from the cars and their cases have been postponed by the United States Commissioner until Thursday. The following is a list of casualties: Mrs. Barber, two painful buckshot wounds in breast; two children were shot, one in the body and one in the temple; Mrs. Cahen shot in the stomach; two children slightly wounded; H. F. Segar, shot in the wrist; Henry Suberf, shot in foot. Several negroes were wounded but none killed.

POLITICAL.

Sixteenth Ohio Congressional District Nomination.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., July 30, 1872.

At the Republican Congressional Convention for the Sixteenth district, held to-day at Bellaire, Danford was nominated over Bingham on the seventh ballot. The vote stood fifty-five to fifty three.

Great "Liberal" Demonstation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, IND., July 30, 1872.

Great preparations are being made for the Liberal Republican meeting to be held here August 30th. Lyman Trumbull and other eminent speakers will be present. Half-fare arrangements have been secured on all the railroads centering here.

Affray at a Republican Meeting in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, GA., July 30.—A Republican meeting last night ended in an affray between the city and country negroes and their respective white leaders, in which several persons were beaten. The meeting broke up in a general stampede. The street car difficulty was quieted without serious trouble. A squad of negroes fired into a house in the suburbs of the city last night, seriously wounding Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Cohen and two children.

Maine Congressional Nomination.

BELFAST, MAINE, July 30.—A large convention of Republicans from every town from Rockland and Eastport opposed to Hale being held here, Hon. F. A. Pike was nominated for Congress by acclamation, and briefly addressed the convention.

Goes Over to the Liberals.

HUNTINGDON, PA., July 30.—The *Globe*, Republican journal published here, to-day takes down the names of Grant and Wilson and hoists the Greeley and Brown flag.

The "Liberal" Convention at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., July 30.—A fair number of Liberals and Democratic politicians are already here for the Liberal mass convention to-morrow. Col. Grosevenor, of St. Louis, arrived to-day, and Gratz Brown is expected at midnight to-morrow. It will be a large gathering, but not so large as expected. The convention will assemble in the new City Hall, at eleven A. M., and nominate two presidential electors, after which it will adjourn until two P. M., to the east front of the State House, where speeches will be made by Grosevenor and Brown. Speeches and fireworks will fill up the evening.

Illinois Coalition Nominations.

CAIRO, ILL., July 30.—The nominations by the Liberal Republican and Democratic Convention at Jonesboro are, James Ware, of Union county, for State Senator from the Fiftieth District, and John H. Oberly, of Alexander, and Wm. A. Lemma, of Jackson county, for Representatives.

Spontaneous Outpouring of Workingmen for Grant.

COLUMBUS, O., July 30.—The most remarkable political event of the present campaign in this city took place to-night. Without any one supervising, a delegation of over one hundred workingmen, mostly employed at Gilt's car shops, formed into procession, procured a band of music and banners, and marched up to the Grant Club rooms, and signed their names as members. Just as they arrived at the club rooms, a procession of colored men also marched to the same place and joined the club. As the rooms were not large enough to hold the fast collecting crowd, a long procession was formed and it proceeded with songs and cheers to the residence of Governor E. F. Noyes, who, though much surprised, came out and welcomed them in a neat twenty minutes' speech. After the speech the procession reformed and passed through the principal streets, many citizens illuminating their houses along the line of march. The entire affair was spontaneous, and greatly surprised the people generally, and especially the gentlemen who are here to attend the Greeley ratification meeting to-morrow.

Senator Wilson Going to Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—Ex-Senator Henderson received a telegram to-day from Senator Wilson, stating that he will visit St. Louis on August 12, and take part in the campaign in this State.

A Distinguished Arkansas Democrat Opposed to the Mongrel Ticket.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 30.—Hon. Jason B. Brown, a prominent Democrat and State Senator from the southern part of this State, addressed a political meeting at Medora, Jackson county, to-day, in opposition to Greeley and Brown.

The Good Work Goes Bravely On.

KEOKUK, IOWA, July 30.—The largest political meeting held in this city since 1868 took place this evening, on the occasion of the formation of a Grant and Wilson club. After several speeches were made a club was formed, and over a thousand names were enrolled. Messrs. Bowen, Gay and Wells, and Judge Edwards, and other influential and life-long Democrats, have come out for Grant.

Storm Doings.

EVANSVILLE, July 30.—The storm here this evening blew down a German Methodist church. In the outskirts two dwellings were unroofed, two other houses blown down, shade trees uprooted, fences destroyed, &c. One man named Zevercost, an engraver, had an arm broken, and was otherwise injured. His house was also blown down.

THE Boston *Globe* says: "All the time during the recent hot weather a large number of stevedores and laborers have been busy unloading coal vessels, and there has been no hold-up by those adopted citizens on account of heat. An inquiry as to what they drink reveals the fact that the men drink large quantities of ice water, with which is mixed oatmeal, a handful of meal to a pailful of water. The men say that is the way they do in the old country, and nobody gets sun struck who uses oatmeal."

POLITICAL NOTES.

Evidence of Greeley's bargaining with the Democrats comes from all quarters. The Orange (N. J.) *Journal* adds something in the following statement: "Some time before the Cincinnati Convention was held, John C. Ferguson, who lives near Greeley's Chappaqua farm, and who filled the position of Port Warden in New York city, under Governor Fenton, stated to a friend (whose name we are ready to produce), that Horace Greeley would be the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention, and also of the convention to be held at Baltimore. Ferguson said that he had been in correspondence through the winter with Seymour, Gov. Hoffman, and other prominent Democrats of the country, and that the matter was all arranged, and Greeley was sure to be the nominee, and he thought he would be elected President.

The Boston *Advertiser* of Saturday says: "In New England, judging from evidence accumulating from all quarters, the Greeley ticket is weaker than it has been at any time since he was nominated. Many Democrats regard it as odious, and declare themselves against it under all circumstances. Few Republicans are for it, and they will not venture to show their hand. The two States commonly classed as doubtful, New Hampshire and Connecticut, were never less doubtful than they are now."

The Westchester county (N. Y.) *Journal*, a Democratic paper, has placed the names of Grant and Wilson at the head of its columns, and gives the following in explanation of its opposition to Greeley: "He was nominated by trickery, in pursuance of a bargain. In that bargain, fellow-Democrats, we were included; we were bought and sold like cattle, but we are not yet delivered. We, the thinking, the honest portion, can have something to say in the matter; we can refuse to be made merchandise of; we can assert our inalienable right to be freemen; to think and act for ourselves; refuse to be bond slaves or serfs; select our own candidates, make our own nominations and elect our public servants without allowing any dictation."

Hon. T. M. Howell, whose name has long been a tower of strength to the Democracy of Western New York, has declared for Grant. He says: "I cannot vote for Horace Greeley as a Democratic candidate for President of the United States. You have been pleased in your letter to give to my action and vote more importance than they deserved; but I do not hesitate to say that, as between Grant and Greeley, whatever influence my action and vote may possess it shall be exerted in behalf of Gen. Grant."

Two men of note in San Francisco have "thrown up" the Democratic sponge. W. D. Sawyer, formerly police judge, has announced that he cannot consistently, being a Democrat, vote for Grant and Wilson, but he emphatically says he "won't vote for Greeley." James L. Crittenden, a son of the late A. P. Crittenden, who went to the East and fought on the side of the rebellion, has joined the Young Men's Republican Club.

Mr. Joseph Hendley, an influential Democrat of long standing, living in Oroville, Butte county, California, has written a letter to his brother in Washington, saying that he would positively not vote for Greeley, but would work earnestly for the re-election of President Grant.

Even the very ambiguous plank of the Cincinnati-Baltimore platform in relation to the valor of "our soldiers" is distasteful to some of the Greeleyites of the South. To such the Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald*, which speaks of the war as "the late unpleasantness," holds the following significant language: "That plank should not give us any particular trouble. It was inserted at Cincinnati by the Liberal Republican Convention for a very good purpose, and our friends at Baltimore acted wisely in not disturbing it. By this and similar follies, centralism has held sway for four years. Our salvation hangs upon unremitting, patient, courageous fighting for the right, and not upon mere paper platforms, which at last have but little bearing upon the action of those they are intended to guide."

A great hullaballo is being raised by the Greeley press about the removal of Dr. Jayne, the Springfield pension agent, and Senator Trumbull's brother-in-law. Will the Greeleyites stop long enough to explain why this Dr. Jayne, who has been running all over the country in the Presidential interests of his Senatorial brother-in-law, should be supported by the government in this sort of business? Does civil service reform mean spending the people's money to attend to Senator Trumbull's political ambition?

A gentleman who has just returned from St. Petersburg, in conversation with a New York journalist on Monday, stated that Minister Curtin, whom he met repeatedly in the Russian capital, considers that Greeley has no chance against President Grant.

Henry Wilson stated to a correspondent recently that during thirty-two years of political life he had made about thirteen hundred speeches, which had appeared in print, and, so far as his memory extended, had uttered but one sentence that he regretted, and that because it was misapprehended.

The Linn (Mo.) *Democrat* says that a more profligate and wasteful, if not corrupt, State administration than the present has not at any time cursed Missouri. The paper is Democratic, and does not believe in such reforms as Gratz Brown brings.

The Chicago *Times* publishes letters from many Democrats approving its course in opposing Greeley.

A circular will soon be issued, calling an Irish Republican National Convention, to meet at Philadelphia in the middle of September, in the interests of Grant and Wilson.

A brother Teuton describes Mr. Schurz as "a shentleman dot is very elastic mit his brains." With his conscience, too, he might have added.

The Maryland coalitionists are in a state of "confusion worse confounded." The Liberals are clamoring for representation on the State electoral ticket. The Democrats are disinclined to regard the petition of their new allies with any favor. Indeed, many of the leading Democrats are totally opposed to putting any Liberal Republicans on the ticket. So bitter is this controversy among the chiefs of the Democratic party that the people are appealed to through the newspapers to signify what their wish is in the matter. It is asserted by the men who are opposed to putting Liberals on the ticket that they, the Liberals, are only a corporal's guard in the State; that they represent no one but themselves, and therefore it is an unpardonable effrontery for them to ask to be put on the ticket. Ostracized from association with Republicans on account of their treachery to the party, they are regarded with suspicion and aversion even in the house and from the people where, and among whom, they expected a joyous welcome.

Hon. James Lyons, of Virginia, a leading anti-Greeley Democrat, having been invited to address a Republican meeting at Fredericksburg on the 8th proximo, writes to the *Ledger* at that place, declining to attend; first, because of business at Richmond, and next, because, though bitterly hostile to Horace Greeley, whom he denounces savagely as a slanderer of the South and supporter of the worst acts levelled against her, he is not yet ready to pronounce for Grant. He believes a "straight-out" will be nominated at Louisville next September, for whom he can vote. If not, Mr. Lyons says he shall vote for Grant, and will do anything which he can with honor to promote his election.

Colonel Blanton Duncan, of the "straight out" Democratic movement, says the ticket that will be nominated at Louisville will have seven hundred thousand votes. In a letter to the editor of that journal he protests in the following caustic language against the misrepresentations of the New York *Express*:

"When your convictions were firm in other days, you did not ascribe mercenary or improper motives to me for acting with you in a known and hopeless minority. * * * * The District Conventions will be called in due time. The Democrats who agree with me will show their hands, and there will be many of them. The delegates will to go Louisville with their own money, for the sturdy farmers, mechanics and others who propose to engage in this support of principles do not rely upon the vast corruption fund, part of which has been sent by your committee to North Carolina. The mass of the politicians are not with us. So much the better. The *people* can be heard in that National Convention, and I assure you (and you know me well enough to understand its importance) that this movement has ten times the strength that the self-constituted Cincinnati Convention had, and that we have solid constituencies to back us. Let him 'laugh loudest who laughs last.'"

During the month of August elections will be held as follows: North Carolina, Thursday, August 1; Kentucky, Monday, August 5; Montana, Monday, August 5; Utah, Monday, August 5.

A Tennessee Republican, a native of the State, writes from Nashville as follows: "The truth is that the political leaders who precipitated the State into rebellion, and who have since the close of the war defeated or obstructed every measure for the elevation of laboring men, white and black, are the very men who now are the strongest partisans of the Greeley and Brown movement for reaction and revenge."

Hon. Stanley Matthews, who served as temporary chairman of the Cincinnati Convention, will speak on the political questions of the day, in that city, next Friday evening, when he will explain why he proposes to vote for Grant and Wilson.

Gen. A. M. Winn, of California, who has been a strong advocate of the rights of the laboring man for years, and has voted the Democratic ticket ever since the second election of Andrew Jackson, refuses to indorse Greeley, and says he will vote for Grant and Wilson. He praises particularly Grant and Wilson's practical effort in behalf of the laboringmen, and instances the President's prompt proclamation that wages should not be reduced because of the reduction in the number of hours.

Ex-Congressman Edgerton, of Ohio, is out in a letter for Grant, alleging that no Democrat can vote for Greeley who has any idea of political consistency or a remaining scintilla of self respect. Any Democrat who would vote for Greeley now would "submit to be rolled around in the mud by his personal enemies on the plea of friendship."

Hon. T. J. Deavitt, of Vermont, denounces the nomination of Greeley by his party as "a calamity to the Democracy, whether it leads them to defeat or victory." He also refuses to support him, "because he is an apostate," and neither his old friends nor his new friends know where to find him, or when he will change his coat again.

Hon. B. F. Parks, of Kane county, Illinois, a life-long Democrat, is about to take the stump for the Republican party in that State.

The Brownsville, Texas, *Ranchero* (Democratic) hoists the names of Grant and Wilson to its masthead.

The Boston Hebrew *Leader* closes an article, expressing its gratitude to General Grant, as follows: "With these facts before us, all will admit that General Grant is entitled, even if not according to the opinions of some to the votes, at least to the gratitude and respect of the Jewish American citizens."

The Greeley Campaign Committee at Washington, are said to complain privately, in most bitter terms, that their appeals for money to carry on the campaign meet with very few responses, and large sums of money are alleged to have been promised in New York, which are not forthcoming.

Here is more proof of the fact that "the Greeley business" is not "a great mere popular uprising," but in its essence a mere effort of the Democratic party to perpetuate its organization, and gain some outside strength. The New York *Express* announces the opening of the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee at New York, and says:

"It is proposed to keep up a distinct organization and to engineer a distinct campaign, although at all times cheerfully co-operating with the National Liberal Republican Committee. This is out of deference to three million Democratic voters of the United States, who neither wish nor will permit the old organization and name to lapse. It is proposed in State tickets to bring about a fusion of the elements in opposition as will be satisfactory against National corruption."

THE REBEL ARCHIVES.

Admiral Semmes's Contribution.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Globe* writes as follows, under date of July 23d:

"The sympathy in opinion and the aid in actions, proposed or given, which so many Northern Democrats extended to the rebellion, finds unexpected vouchers in these archives. There is one bundle of papers there, which stamp the leading Confederate officials as utterly infamous, and make many of their Northern allies the most malignant wretches and ingrates, in extent, at least, infamy ever embalmed in the amber of history. The bundle is designated as diplomatic correspondence, and the papers are generally indorsed as to day of receipt by Judah P. Benjamin, rebel Secretary of State. Among other papers is a curious, minute and spicy report on Greeley's Niagara Falls peace negotiation, in which, with great explicitness, the reasons are given which induced the rebel agents to meet at Clifton. It shows very unmistakably that Greeley was regarded by them in the light of a cat's-paw—a tool providentially placed to their hands. Mr. Holcombe writes this report. I do not know whether he is alive or dead, but if he is in the former condition, and goes for Greelay as President, as it seems the writers of these precious documents are generally doing, his candidate for the Presidency will, should he ever read that letter, have a lively sense of the appreciation, or rather depreciation, with which he was once regarded by a present supporter."

A Washington dispatch to the *Herald* says: "While it is not expected that the publication of the report of Holcombe and Clay concerning the Peace Conference at Niagara will reveal anything new, the Congressional Committee have confidence that its publication at this time will injure Mr. Greeley's prospects to a very great extent. It is stated that Buckalew, the Democratic candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania, first suggested the propriety of using Horace Greeley, and, through him, gain the good will of Mr. Lincoln. Cornell Jewett carried out the suggestion of Buckalew, and Secretary Chase encouraged Mr. Greeley to go to Niagara. Mr. Lincoln opposed the movement, and said that just at that time it was absolutely necessary to show a bold front, and he could not sanction any compromising policy. So far as the statement of Jacob Thompson is concerned, it is positively stated that Jefferson Davis, Judah P. Benjamin, then Secretary of State, James A. Seddon, Secretary of War of the Confederacy, and Jacob Thompson, were the only persons in the Confederacy privy to the plan of burning the northern cities. A gentleman, who was a member of the Confederate Congress at the time the appropriation of $1,000,000 in gold was made, said yesterday, that neither he nor any of his associates knew the purpose for which it was to be used. It is the opinion of those in position to judge that the publication of the records of the Confederacy will unite the South for Mr. Greeley more effectually than all the speeches that could be made. Admiral Semmes now offers to the government all the documents in his possession regarding the Alabama and other cruisers. It is said by those who have examined them that they do not compromise the British government in the slightest particular. Louis Napoleon, it appears, in correspondence with Slidell, not only invited the Confederacy to build war vessels in France, but offered Slidell numerous facilities for arming and equipping the rebel cruisers in French ports.

THE OIL TRADE.

Rumored Revival of the South Improvement Combination—Mr. Watson's Policy a Liberal One—Oil Men Exhorted to Be Patient, &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

TITUSVILLE, July 29, 1872.

An article has just been made public stating that the South Improvement Company, or "Oil Creek Anaconda," has been renewed in the recent railroad combination, and that "the oil interests of Pennsylvania are now at the mercy of the railroads as to freights." In consequence of the proposed alliance, the death of one or two projected railway lines is predicted. Your correspondent has taken great pains to ascertain what the so-called "combination" is, and I assure you that, so far as it has been developed, it shows a liberal policy toward the producers. If they will only be patient, and give Mr. Watson a chance, they will find that it is his intention to foster and protect the oil trade, and offer such inducements as will tend to more fully develop it. I understand that it is his intention to visit the oil regions soon, and fully examine into the demands and requirements of the trade. Indeed, a man of Mr. McHenry's shrewdness would not select as manager one who would pursue a line of policy or make combinations calculated to "kill the goose that lays the golden eggs." Let me say to the oil men, and all others interested, "Be ye patient. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

There has been another railroad change, but as yet I am not at liberty to divulge it. I will see that your readers are informed in due time.

C.

Wheat Damaged in the Shock.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PLEASANT VIEW, PA., July 29, 1872.

We have had rather a peculiar season thus far. The early part of the spring was so dry that the hay and wheat crops were cut down to less than half an average crop, and the frequent and heavy rains of July have damaged the wheat in the shock to such an extent that it will be almost impossible for farmers to procure seed that has not already been sprouted. Parties having good sound wheat need not be in a hurry to dispose of it, as prices are bound to go up. Corn, oats, and fruit will be a full crop.

Yours, &c.,

CHAS. BROWN & SONS.

Effect of the Coal Scarcity upon the Labor Strikes.

The labor strikers in England see results not apprehended by them. Having first struck to obtain higher wages, they now strike for lower prices for food, clothing and housing. Every article entering into the daily consumption of a family has grown dearer within a few months. From Sheffield, Manchester and Leeds intelligence comes that all articles produced by the shops and factories have advanced in an unexampled manner. Hardware has advanced thirty per cent. over the old prices, and it is the same with all other articles. The workingmen of England receive on an average fifteen per cent. more than when they struck, but pay twenty per cent. additional for everything they buy.

THE twelfth annual meeting of the National Educational Association of the United States will be held in Boston on the 6th of August, continuing for three days. The programme of exercises announces twenty-eight educational topics, which are to be treated of in so many lectures, papers and discussions, by leading educators, representing all sections of the country, and various grades and descriptions of educational institutions.

The insurance on the sugar refinery burned yesterday foots up to $200,000. Among the offices interested are the Commercial, of Cleveland, $5,000; Liverpool, $27,500, and the remainder in offices of this city and eastward.

Twenty cases of sun-stroke have been reported in Memphis the past two days.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

AVALANCHE OF CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

The Prospect in North Carolina.

Mr. Sumner Fails as a Sensationist.

Bowen's Attack on the President.

His Statements Satisfactorily Refuted.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1872.

Deluge of Documents.

The Republican Congressional Committee have their forces fully organized, and are doing their part of the campaign's work with great vigor and efficiency. Ninety thousand documents are now dispatched on an average every day, and so far it has been impossible to supply the demand. Only orders from responsible parties are noticed, and a careful account kept of all the business done. Senator Wilson's Great Falls, N. H., speech continues to be the most popular campaign document, while the demand for Senators Logan and Carpenter's replies to Senator Sumner's speech against President Grant is very large. In addition to the national committee the various State associations are also engaged in the distribution of documents, and devote evenings and times out of office hours to the work. Altogether, nine or ten of the largest Senate committee rooms are occupied with the campaign workers. The Liberal Republicans have only one room, and are doing but little compared with their opponents.

The Prospect in North Carolina.

Letters from Senator Poole this morning predict a Republican triumph in North Carolina on Thursday, and state that the indications grow steadily more encouraging. The friends of both parties in this city concede that the white vote of the western counties, cast this year for the first time since the war, will decide the issue, and Gov. Caldwell being a resident of this section of the State, and identified with it for years, the Republicans hope his efforts and influence will turn the greater share of votes to their side. The result of the election will hardly be known Thursday evening, the ancient practice of taking the ballot boxes home over night and not counting the votes until the next day being still in force in North Carolina. To confuse and mystify the negroes new laws requiring the use of four ballot boxes at each voting place, and forbidding the use of colors or devices in printing the ballots, will be in operation for the first time. Votes misplaced, or not on plain paper, will be thrown out.

Sumner's Letter Falls as a Sensation.

Senator Sumner's letter, which was made public to-day, failed to create the sensation its author expected, the fact having been known for some time that he would sink his Republicanism and join his life-long antagonists in their efforts to try and beat Grant. In conversation to-day Sumner stated that he did not fully decide to come out openly for Greeley until last Sunday, when he commenced the preparation of his present letter. He now regrets that he did not declare his position sooner, believing that had he done so North Carolina would go overwhelmingly against the Republican ticket. As it is, he says that thousands of colored voters in that State will vote the Liberal ticket, and that his letter insures the State to the Democrats. Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, of Louisiana, telegraphed to Sumner this morning, to know whether he had decided to support Greeley, and intimating that if he had, then he (Pinchback) might do the same thing. Sumner replied as follows: "My motto is unity of the Republic and the equal rights of all, with reconciliation as represented by Horace Greeley."

A Questionable Statement.

A Harrisburg dispatch to Forney's *Press* to-day states positively that since the recent meeting of the Republican Central Committee Senator Cameron has caused a direct proposition to be made to Gen. Allen to withdraw from the State ticket as Auditor General. Allen replied that he would if Cameron would pledge himself to withdraw from the contest for Senator, and bind himself to keep this promise in good faith.

Mayor Bowen's Statement Refuted.

WM. A. COOK, who acted as ex-Mayor Bowen's attorney in the matter of reconveying to President Grant the house which Bowen had contracted to purchase, has written a letter refuting the vituperative statement made by Bowen in a recent letter, that the President had cheated him out of twenty-five thousand dollars. Cook says that Bowen gave up the property deliberately, without any consideration except a return of the one thousand dollars advanced by Mr. Bowen, and without any artifice or fraud on the part of the President, and that at the request of Bowen, he (Cook) prepared a release of the property, which Bowen took to the office of the Recorder of deeds and had recorded. Subsequently, when the New York *World* attacked the President about the transaction, Bowen prepared a reply vindicating Grant, but which was not published on account of being accidentally delayed.

CENTRAL AMERICA NEWS.

The Steamer Edgar Stewart Still Under Surveillance—Small-Pox and Yellow Fever Epidemic—Indian Tribes Warring About the Intermarriage of Races.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Aspinwall advices to the 20th state that the Edgar Stewart is still in the custody of the United States steamer Wyoming. A new captain for the Stewart is expected in the Rising Star from New York. The commander of the Wyoming is awaiting orders from Washington as to the disposal of the Edgar Stewart. The Panama authorities continue interference with the vessel.

An epidemic resembling yellow fever exists at Carthagena, but is fatal chiefly to children.

Reports from the Isthmus of Darien say hostilities are progressing between the Choco and other Indian tribes. Numbers have been killed on both sides. One tribe advocates intermarriage with whites while the other opposes it. The question of the intermixture of races is likely to become a serious one.

Lima advices are to the 7th inst. Mr. Thomas, new United States Minister to Chili, has arrived and presented his credentials.

The small-pox continues its ravages at Valparaiso and other Chilian cities.

President Grant at Utica, N. Y.

UTICA, N. Y., July 30.—President Grant and party were met nine miles out by Mayor Butterfield and the Common Council, and officially welcomed. A large crowd gathered at the depot to receive the Presidential party. A salute was fired, and the Twenty-sixth battalion escorted the President to the residence of Senator Conkling, where they gave three cheers and were presented. The President will remain until Friday morning as the guest of Senator Conkling. He will receive the citizens of Oneida county at the Opera House to-morrow afternoon, and visit Trenton Falls Thursday. Ex-Governor Seymour dined with the President at Senator Conkling's this afternoon.

A private telegram says Governor Bard to-day laid before President Grant, at Utica, an invitation to visit Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain, and that the President will reply in a few days.

The Missing French Band Agent.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The reported defalcation and flight of B. T. Steiner, one of the managers of the French band concerts, has caused great astonishment among his many friends here, and there are some reasons for believing that he may have been foully dealt with, instead of having run away. An examination of his room shows that everything was left by him as though he was only going out for a short time. His clothing, books, papers, &c., were all left. The last time he was seen by his landlady he was starting out with a small satchel in his hand. The fact that he had given a number of checks for considerable amounts upon banks where he had no funds, and that he is in debt to various persons here, is considered strong presumptive evidence of his guilt.

The Big Serpent Killed at Last.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOUDONVILLE, O., July 30, 1872.

Mr. D'Yarmon and Mr. Gilbert, while gunning yesterday, killed a monstrous snake after a desperate fight, during which six charges of shot were lodged in his snakeship and Mr. D'Yarmon knocked down by the wounded reptile. It measured twenty feet and three inches, and is supposed to be the one that has infested the vicinity of Jeromeville for years.

Riot at a Grant Meeting in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, GA., July 30.—A riot occurred at a Grant meeting last night, during which several persons were stabbed and beaten with clubs. Henry Bogardus, a citizen, was shot in the shoulder while passing by. Henry Entress, constable, was shot in the arm, Benj. Morgan was shot in the breast, and Thomas Wilson slightly wounded. George W. Wilson was beaten. The Mayor has issued a proclamation inviting all citizens to assist in preserving the peace.

Terrible Machinery Accidents.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Near Storm Lake, Iowa, yesterday, Mrs. McGregor fell from a reaper while in motion and was terribly injured by the sickle. At Ocento, Wisconsin, this morning, R. Take was caught in the machinery of a saw mill, carried over a shaft and instantly killed. His body was fearfully mangled.

SHOCKING DEATH.

A Man Falls Fainting Upon a Railway Track—Hears an Approaching Train but is Unable to Save Himself.

A fatal accident, remarkable in some of its features, occurred yesterday morning, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. Wm. McGlaughlin, foreman of a gang of laborers in the employ of Messrs. Lockhart, Frew & Co., at the Brilliant Oil Works, at the mouth of Negley's Run, came into the city on Monday evening, to assist in storing some goods for a gentleman who is about visiting California. While here, he called upon his brother, Milton McGlaughlin, pilot of the Juliet, and spent some time with him. He started for the train between ten and eleven o'clock, but when he got to the Union depot he found that the train had gone. He then remained in the city for some time, in company with his brother, and when they separated he told his brother he would hire a horse and ride home, as he had to be there in the morning to attend to the men. Either changing his mind, or not being able to get a horse, he started home on foot. About daybreak, while walking along the track some distance below the works, he became faint and fell between the rails. He had been injured severely by an accident in the refinery, some time ago, and since then had been subject to spells of weakness. He knew his situation, and while lying there unable to move, he heard a train approaching. He was utterly helpless, however, and although he heard the engineer sound the alarm and whistle "down brakes," he could not even give a sign of life. The train passed over him, severing his right leg just below the hip joint, and crushing the left leg above the knee. The train was stopped, and the injured man was carried to the outer depot at Lawrenceville, where medical aid was summoned. He became conscious, told his name and place of residence, and was then conveyed home, where he expired at nine o'clock. He was conscious up to the hour of his death, and related circumstantially to his wife the facts above stated. He told her to make known these facts at the inquest, so that no blame might be cast upon the engineer of the train. Coroner West held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered according to the facts stated. The deceased was forty-two years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Democracy and the Liberals —The Latter to Show Their Strength.

We have stated that the committees representing the Democracy, the Liberal Republicans and the German Reformers, held a meeting on Monday for the purpose of considering the question of forming a fusion ticket. Very little has been developed concerning the pow-wow, excepting that no candidate has yet been agreed upon. The Democrats claim the great body of the voters, while the Liberal and Reformers insist upon the lion's share of the candidates. It is now given out that to determine what share of the candidates each faction is entitled to, they must show their strength. The Democrats are not willing to "honor" the Liberals and Reformers with places on the ticket unless they show a "constituency" to back up their claims. The Liberals, therefore, have arranged to hold a mass meeting on the 10th of August, and the committees will be called together again on the 11th of the same month, to consider further the fixing up of a ticket. It is also reported that another committee, claiming to represent the Liquor League, presented themselves at the meeting and asked to be taken into the coalition. They, too, will doubtless insist upon a fair share of the "offices." With all these factions, and all these committees, there may be some difficulty experienced in making a satisfactory "fusion." It will at least afford innocent pastime to the Democratic leaders.

South Pittsburgh Council.

The Council of the borough of South Pittsburgh met in regular session last evening.

A member of the Street Committee stated that the matter of putting Sixth street in proper condition was in the hands of Mr. Sticker, and as he was not present the committee was not ready to report.

On motion, the Street Committee was instructed to view the Neely property on the Washington road, and to report a plan to drain the water on the road so as to prevent the property being overflowed. Also to notify the property holders to clean the pavements in front of their property.

The Gas Committee reported that two lamps had been prepared for the engine house by mistake, and that both parties had presented bills. The matter was laid over until next meeting.

A number of bills, amounting to $405, were read and ordered to be paid. The bill of the Street Commissioner, which is $290 50, is included in this amount.

The Street Committee was instructed to notify the owner of a dwelling adjoining the old toll house, on the Washington road, to have it removed within twenty days, as it is built on on the road. If the owner does not comply with this resolution, the Committee was instructed to have it removed at his expense.

Mr. Cready reported that Alex. Chambers had a bounty bond of the borough for $32,000, and demanded its payment, beside the interest, which amounts to $885. The matter was laid over until next meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Herron Avenue Trouble.

Some weeks ago Mr. Thomas Shaw sent a communication to Councils complaining that the opening of Herron avenue was authorized by Councils in 1870, and that viewers were appointed, their report approved, that assessments were made on property benefited, and that he, with others, paid their assessments to the City Solicitor in November, 1870. Notwithstanding this, however, the opening has not been made, the reason being assigned that those whose property was damaged have not received the amounts awarded to them by the viewers. Mr. Shaw further complains that while he was compelled to pay his assessment in cash, that another property holder on the avenue gave a promissory note for his assessment and that the note is now lying in the treasury under protest, having never been paid. These are the irregularities alleged, and which are to be invested by the committee. The irregularities complained of are to be investigated to-morrow afternoon, at a meeting of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform. Mayor Blackmore, in accordance with the resolution of Councils, has issued subpœnas for several witnesses to appear and testify.

The Recent Suspected Suicide in Allegheny.

Prof. George Hay, Analytical chemist, No. 25 Diamond, Allegheny, having examined the contents of the bottle found in the room of the girl Kate Knox, who was supposed to have committed suicide at the hotel of Mrs. Fisher, in that city, some two or three weeks since, makes the following statement.

"It is now my duty to report, that Mrs. Fisher handed me the bottle which was found in the room, near the body of the supposed suicide. I have carefully examined the contents of the bottle, and find that it contains simply an alcoholic solution of camphor, containing forty per cent. of absolute alcohol and saturated with camphor, for the quantity of alcohol present. The bottle contains no inorganic poisons of any kind whatever, and, with the exception of the alcohol, no organic substances of a poisonous nature."

Wanted—A City Guager.

Yesterday afternoon the Committee of Councilmen to whom was referred the case of Thos. Irwin, City Guager, against whom complaints of irregularities in his way of doing business were read in Councils, held a meeting in the Controller's office. All the members of the Committee were present, and thoroughly investigated Mr. Irwin's books. They find him in debt to the city some seven or eight hundred dollars, the amount, however, will not be lost to the city, as Mr. Irwin's bondsmen are held responsible. The Committee also passed a resolution asking the Presidents of Councils to call a special meeting on next Monday for the purpose of declaring the office vacant, and electing a suitable person to fill the position.

Lynch, the Convicted Murderer.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Ambrose E. Lynch, convicted of the murder of Wm. Hatfield, was argued before Judge Sterrett yesterday, Messrs. Mackrell and Bradin supporting the motion, and District Attorney Bayne appearing for the Commonwealth. Lynch was present and listened attentively to the speeches. He has been in ill health for some time, and is said to be very much depressed in spirits. He is not half so impassive and indifferent as he was during the trial, and seems to realize in some degree the fearful position in which his crime has placed him. The Court took charge of the papers and will render a decision hereafter. Should a new trial be refused, the case will probably be carried to the Supreme Court.

Alleged Mail Robber Arrested.

Yesterday District Attorney Swoope received a telegram from Justice H. R. Fullerton, of Parker's Landing, stating that he had a young man in custody who was charged with stealing letters from the postoffice. The dispatch does not give the name of the prisoner, nor any particulars of the robbery. Detective Pender left last evening for Parker's for the purpose of taking charge of the accused, and will bring him to this city.

DETECTIVE John Moesner made an information yesterday against Peter Zella, an Italian, charging him with assault and battery. Mr. Moesner had arrested Zella for disorderly conduct, when he turned on the officer, and getting a thumb into his mouth chewed it almost off. He has been held for a hearing.

MILLVALE.

The Borough Authorities Enjoined.

The Court of Common Pleas yesterday heard the argument in the case of the Lawrenceville and Evergreen Passenger Railway Company vs. Millvale borough. The authorities of the borough arrested the workmen employed by the company, alleging that the track was being constructed in a manner calculated to destroy the use of the main thoroughfare, and in violation of ordinance. The company, in order to avoid trouble, filed a bill in equity, asking the Court to enjoin the borough authorities from interfering with the progress of the work. After argument, the Court granted a preliminary injunction, reserving to the borough the right to institute proceedings in equity to determine the merits of the case.

"Leaves Have Their Time to Fall."

And so have rings, and the lead ring is now tottering to its fall before the superior excellence and cheapness of the "*Williamsburgh Pure White Lead.*" The wonderful durability, body and whiteness possessed by this lead is now giving it a precedence over all others, leaving out the question of price, which is a very important item, as it is sold for less money than any other pure lead in the market. It gives a brilliant and satinlike finish that is produced by no other lead. Sold only by McClarran & McKennan, druggists, 85 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Perfection of Quality.

At the Grand Paris Exposition, 1867, the first prize medal was awarded the Messrs. Duryea, manufacturers of Duryeas' "Satin Gloss Starch" and Duryeas' "Improved Corn Starch," for the perfection of quality of their goods. The first prize medal was also awarded them at London (World's Fair), 1863; Cologne, 1865; Hamburg, 1863; Amsterdam, 1869; Havre, 1862; Baltimore, 1859; Pennsylvania State Fair, Pittsburgh, 1870; South Carolina Institute Fair, 1870, &c., &c. It, therefore, stands recommended, without any comment of the makers, as *the best starch in the world.*

SAPOLIO is the only proper article to use for general house cleaning. As a paint cleaner it is simply perfect. All good grocers have it for sale. w

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PILES OR HEMORRHOIDS.—W. A. McCandless, M. D., is at the Union Depot Hotel, and will remain till Thursday evening.

THE COMMERCIAL is printed with the ink manufactured by the Diamond Ink Company of Pittsburgh. tf

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TRY T. C. Jenkins' Java Flavored Coffee. All the grocers keep it.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—FROM $1,000 to $10,000 each. R. H. HUGHES, 124 Smithfield street.

WANTED—SCALES—SECOND-HAND Platform Scales; capacity 3,000 to 4,000. Call or address 346 Ohio street, Allegheny.

WANTED—WATCHMAKER—TO GO to the country. Steady employment. References required. G. B. BARRETT & CO., Pittsburgh.

WANTED—GIRLS—FOR CITY AND country: Men wanting Farm work, Gardening, Driving, &c. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth st.

WANTED—SALESMAN—IN A COMMISSION House; must be acquainted with the city retail trade and not afraid of rough work. Address Box A, this office.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—ANNOYED with Rats, Mice or Roaches to try Abel's Vermin Exterminator. Prepared and sold by CHAS. ABEL & CO., Druggists, 172 Wylie avenue.

WANTED—SITUATION—AS SUPERINTENDENT or Foreman of House Building or Joinery, Heavy or Light Framing. Has experience. Address J. F. Z. LINCK, Allegheny Postoffice.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—SEVERAL first-class Mortgages. Principals only need apply. Call at or address Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co. Office 106 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD Ticket, good from Pittsburgh to Baltimore via Harrisburg. Apply at Counting Room this office.

FOR SALE—KNOWLES'S STEAM Pumps, Le Count's Lathe Dogs, Machinists' Supplies. HUTCHISON & CO., 28 Wood street. tf

FOR SALE—15 HOGSHEADS WHITE Shells, suitable for walks. Inquire of THOS. FAWCETT & SON, No. 87 Water street.

FOR SALE—HORTON, FAIRMAN'S and Cushman's Lathe Chucks, Iron and Wood Working Machinery. HUTCHISON & Co., 28 Wood st. tf

FOR SALE—THE MACHINERY OF THE Duquesne Spring and Axle Factories. For price and terms address COLEMAN, RAHM & CO., Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING SITE—Situate on River avenue, Allegheny. Inquire of SEIBERT & STRAUB, Real Estate Agents, No. 195 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF INTEREST in a Dry Goods Store, decidedly the best location in town. Address J. WM. GIBSONS, Waynesburg, Greene county, Pa. MWF

FOR SALE—IRON AND WOOD WORKING Machinery, Judson Governors, Registers, Guage Cocks and Manufacturers' Supplies of all kinds. M. B. COCHRAN, 143 Liberty street. tf

FOR SALE—PLOW FACTORY, MACHINERY, Patterns, Stock and Good Will. Extensive and profitable business already established. Address DODGE, RHORER & CO., Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—A FIRST-CLASS Drug and Prescription Store, doing a good business. Fixtures the best in the city. Apply for further information to CHAS. ABEL & CO., 172 Wylie avenue.

FOR SALE—HARTLEY, M'KEE & CO.'S pure Castor Oil Belting Preserver. Guaranteed to be free from Rosin and Tar. Manufactured by HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., No. 58 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. w

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—One 24 inch 5 feet stroke Engine; one 13 inch 20 inch stroke Engine, upright; one 9 inch 2 feet stroke Engine; seven 42 inch Double Flued Boilers. All in good order. Apply to or address COLEMAN, RAHM & CO., Sixteenth street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—THREE STEAM BOILERS, 40 inches diameter, 26 feet long, with two Flues of 16 inches diameter each, Steam Drum, Fire Front, Chimney and Equipments in best condition. Also 500 tons of best clear Ice, about ten inches thick. Inquire at 174 Wood street; office up stairs.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY DESIRABLE Building Lots for business stands, having a front of 24 feet each on Penn avenue and running back 131 feet to a 20 foot alley, having a two-story Frame Dwelling House on rear of Lots, being situate between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets and Penn avenue. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, No. 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—THE ONE UNDIVIDED half, or the entire interest, in a Boiler Shop and Grounds, located at Sharon, Pa., employing from twenty to twenty-five hands, and doing a prosperous business, with sufficient orders on hand to supply work for the next sixty days, which will be transferred to purchaser if desired. Price for the entire, $7,000; one-half interest $3,500. For further particulars call on or address J. T. WILSON & CO., Real Estate Dealers, Sharon, Pa. tf

FOR SALE—ROLLING MILL AND NAIL FACTORY—To close a Joint Purchase Account. This property, known as the CAMDEN ROLLING MILL, is situated immediately opposite Philadelphia, on the Delaware river. It has a dock front on the river of 340 feet, and extends back 580 feet.

The improvements consist of a Rolling Mill, Cut Nail Factory, Machine Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Store House, Offices, &c.; all in good condition.

The Mill was entirely rebuilt a few years ago. It contains seven Double Puddling Furnaces and four Heating Furnaces, and has a capacity of 40 tons of Bar Iron per day and 1,500 kegs of Nails per week.

The location is one of the very best in the country for manufacturing, the advantages for shipment by water direct from Mill being unsurpassed.

For terms and other particulars apply to J. M. MAYS, No. 28 South Seventh street, Philadelphia, Pa. MWF

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—BRICK DWELLING House and Stable, with large Lot Trees and Shrubbery, corner Bluff and Marion streets. Possession immediately. D. W. C. BIDWELL & CO., corner Water street and Cherry alley.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED FRONT room suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, within three minutes walk of the Postoffice. Apply to 69 Grant street, near Diamond street.

FOR RENT—THAT DESIRABLE WAREHOUSE, No. 143 Liberty street, 20 feet wide by 70 feet deep. Possession given August 15th. M. B. COCHRAN, 143 Liberty street. tf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—LARGE FURNISHED front Room for Gentleman and Wife; also, furnished Rooms for Gentlemen. Inquire at No. 27 Eighth street.

BOARDING—A LARGE PLEASANT Room suitable for two Gentlemen, can be had at No. 120 Sandusky street, Allegheny. References exchanged.

MONEY TO LOAN.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$10,000 TO $15,000 on a first-class Mortgage. Inquire of SEIBERT & STRAUB, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, 195 Ohio street, Allegheny. tf

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY—DIVIDEND No. 15—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable on the 1st of August.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 1st proximo, inclusive.

WM. LOEFFLER, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1872.

ELECTION NOTICES.

CENTRAL BANK—THE ANNUAL Election for Directors of this Bank, will be held on TUESDAY, August 6, 1872, at the Banking House, No. 35 Fifth avenue, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

J. W. DAVITT, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, July 23, 1872.

NOTICES.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the OZARK PETROLEUM COMPANY, will be held at the Office of the Company, 126 Second avenue,

On TUESDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF AUGUST,

At 10½ o'clock A. M.

J. M. CANNON, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, July 26, 1872.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.

$2,000, $3,000, $3,500, $4,500, $5,000, $8,000, $10,000, $15,000.

Any of the above amounts will be loaned from one to three years on liberal terms.

W. E. TUSTIN,

1p 87 Grant street, opposite the Court House.

ROOFING SLATE.

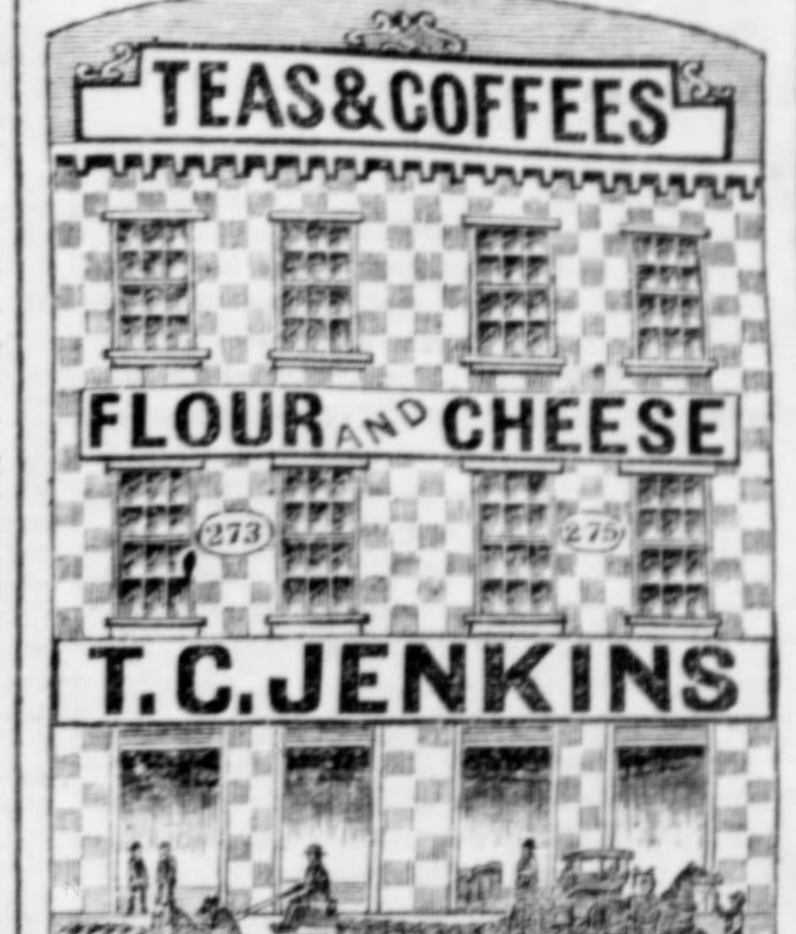
THOMAS W. PARRY,

MANUFACTURER OF

Peach Hill Roofing Slate and Practical Slate Roofer.

Office and Yards—43 SEVENTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Particular attention given to laying Slate. wstf



THE GREAT

FLOUR AND GROCERY HOUSE.

The Only House that Handles the Celebrated Brands

JENKINS' SNOW FLAKE AND WHITE RIVER.

All Orders from responsible parties for Flour, Groceries and General Merchandise promptly filled at Lowest Rates. No Charge for Drayage.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., on 30th July, A. D., 1872, published by order of the Board of Trustees in accordance with Section 9 of Charter:

Cash on hand	$66,543 22
Expenses and Office Furniture	6,625 84
Bonds, Mortgages and other valid Securities	772,649 52
Banking House	30,000 00
Real Estate	780 33
	$876,598 91
Capital Stock	$300,000 00
Contingent Account	24,000 00
Premiums and Interest	22,715 57
Dividends Unpaid	80 80
Deposit Account	529,802 54
	$876,598 91

S. F. VON BONNHORST, Treasurer.

City of Pittsburgh, SS:

Personally appeared before me, Wm. Little, a Notary Public in and for the county of Allegheny, Sidney F. Von Bonnhorst, Treasurer of the People's Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, who being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the condition of the People's Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, on the 30th day of July, 1872, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Witness my hand and official seal this 30th July, 1872.

WM. LITTLE, Notary Public.

PUBLIC SALE IN PHILADELPHIA.

On TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3d, 1872, at 12 O'clock Noon,

At the Philadelphia Exchange, Valuable Property opposite Philadelphia known as the "CAMDEN, N. J., ROLLING MILL," Nail Factory, Machine and Blacksmith Shops, Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., &c. The Lot has a dock front on the River Delaware of 340 feet, and extending in depth 580 feet to Erie street. The Mill contains 7 Puddling and 4 Heating Furnaces, and has a capacity of 40 tons of Bar Iron per day and 1,500 kegs of Nails per week. For particulars inquire of

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Philadelphia.

CHILDREN TEETHING

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic.

We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or any other cause.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to Your Infants.

Be sure and call for

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"

Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. ws

Herron & Bates,

DEALERS IN

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, BONDS,

Mortgages and Other Securities.

The undersigned have formed a partnership under the firm name of HERRON & BATES, for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, Stocks, Commercial Paper, Bonds, Mortgages and other Securities on COMMISSION ONLY.

All classes of Property, City, Suburban, Improved and Unimproved, bought and sold on favorable terms. Property Leased, Rents Collected, Taxes Paid, &c. Parties absenting themselves from the city will find it to their advantage to leave their Property in our hands for attention. As our business is transacted SOLELY ON COMMISSION, our patrons can rely on receiving at all times our undivided efforts in their behalf.

OFFICE, NO. 38 WOOD STREET, UNDER ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

WM. A. HERRON,
F. A. BATES.

FOR EUROPE.

On the White Star Line Steamer Adriatic I shall sail for Europe on the 10th of next month, and leave Pittsburgh on the 6th of August. The object of my journey is to visit all European ports and steamers, to acquaint myself with the Foreign Shipping Business in all its details, and to cultivate and extend my connections all over Europe. During my absence my business will suffer no interruption. The Adriatic made her last trip in 7 days and 18 hours. There are yet Berths vacant on this splendid steamer to accommodate from 15 to 20 persons. Those who will avail themselves of this opportunity to make a European tour in my company are kindly invited to call on me at their earliest convenience in my office, at

NO. 163 SMITHFIELD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

MAX SHAMBERG.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

This admirable Hotel is centrally and delightfully situated, and offers as great inducements to Guests for Modern Elegance, Fashion and Economy as any other first-class Hotel in New York. A visit is respectfully solicited.

R. M. TWEED, Proprietor.

WM. WILKINSON, Superintendent.

Mr. W. was for many years connected with the Burnet House, Cincinnati, and the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York. &wvlp

FLANNELS AND JEANS.

The attention of JOBBERS is directed to our large assortment, consisting of a great variety of Styles of our well known

Flannels and Jeans,

At prices which cannot fail to be satisfactory. The trade will find it to their advantage to examine our stock and prices.

S. Bradley & Sons,

WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS,

River Avenue, below Suspension Bridge.

D. EINSTEIN.........E. FIATKOWSKI.

D. EINSTEIN & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO D. S. ERB & CO.,

Wholesale Jobbers of

Cigars, Tobaccos and Smokers' Articles,

348 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Incorporated 1794.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, OF PHILADELPHIA.

LOSSES PAID EXCEED $10,000,000.

GEO. W. DEAN, Agent, 37 Fifth avenue.

CLOSING OUT Summer Goods TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL GOODS.

Morganstern & Co.,

78 and 80 Market Street. MWF

MAY AND JUNE STYLES

Straw, Felt and Gossamer HATS.

Newest Styles, Largest Stock, Lowest Prices, AT

R. H. PALMER'S Hat House, Pittsburgh.

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,

COR. THIRD AVE. AND LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

IRON PIPE FITTERS AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

AGENTS FOR A. S. CAMERON & CO.'

STEAM PUMPS.

ROLLING MILLS, BLAST FURNACES, OIL REFINERIES AND MANUFACTORIES GENERALLY, PROMPTLY FITTED UP. MWF

General Notice to Grocers!

The Choicest, Largest Stock and Most Varied Assortment of TEAS, THE PUREST SPICES, AND FINEST BRANDS OF TOBACCOS, At the LOWEST PRICES to be found in this city, will be on view on and after July 1st, at Warehouse, No. 112 SECOND AVENUE.

Samuel H. Baird.

Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Delaware County, Pa. (FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY.)

The Eleventh Annual Session Commences Wednesday, September 4th.

The Buildings have been erected and furnished at a cost exceeding ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and in all their appointments are unsurpassed. Thorough Instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics and English, is imparted. [illegible]

Circulars may be obtained of C. H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 73 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

M. B. COCHRAN,

143 LIBERTY STREET, FOUR DOORS ABOVE HARE'S HOTEL,

DEALER IN IRON AND WOOD WORKING MACHINERY, AND Manufacturers' Supplies.

Has constantly on hand a Complete Stock of TAPS and DIES, EMERY WHEELS, ENGINE GOVERNORS, PACKING, BELTING, &c. WOODWORTH PLANERS A SPECIALTY. MWS

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS

White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Potters' Lead, Putty, Colors.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD PITTSBURGH, PA.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS

Pure White Lead....91 parts.
Linseed Oil....9
100

$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg adulterated from the above analysis.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

STENCILS

STEEL STAMPS, BURNING BRANDS, SEAL PRESSES, CANCELLING AND RIBBON STAMPS, STENCIL COLORS, BRUSHES and ALL STENCIL MATERIALS, WHOLESALE AT

W. A. BUNTING'S STENCIL ROOMS,

1p 184 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.

Mrs. M. CHRISTY

HAS REMOVED FROM 48 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY, TO 45 NINTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.

☞ MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING done in all the Latest Styles.

REMOVAL.—THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, (FIRE AND MARINE,) Has Removed from corner of Water and Market streets, to No. 131 SMITHFIELD STREET, second door from City Hall.

WM. BAGALEY, President, JOHN REA, Secretary, Capt. JAMES ATKINSON, Agent and Surveyor.

JOHN T. NICCOLLS,

BROKER AND REAL ESTATE AGENT, BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS. [illegible] Pittsburgh.

The Leading Fire Insurance Company, ÆTNA OF HARTFORD.

INCORPORATED 1819. NO PERPETUAL RISKS.

ASSETS OVER $3,000,000
LOSSES PAID $32,000,000

S. S. CARRIER, Agent, 59 FOURTH AVENUE. MWF

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1872.

THE Republican Conferees of the Twenty-first District, comprised of the counties of Westmoreland, Indiana and Fayette, met in this city yesterday and nominated A. W. TAYLOR, of Indiana, for Congress. A. M. FULTON, Esq., of Greensburg, and Col. D. S. PORTER, of Indiana, were also nominated as District delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

ONE of the main arguments of the opposition speakers who have gone into North Carolina is, that the colored voters ought to divide their votes in order to conciliate the white people. It is a poor rule that won't work both ways, and it is respectfully suggested that if the Greeleyites are so very anxious to bring about a good understanding between the two races, they would do well to supplement their advice by calling on the white voters to divide their votes in order to conciliate the colored element.

THE financial solidity of France has often of late been strikingly demonstrated under the most trying circumstances, but never perhaps in a more remarkable manner than in the eagerness with which the new French loan has been taken. The fact that, notwithstanding the country has sustained a gigantic and disastrous war, that its trade and industry have been suspended for more than a year, and that within that time it has paid four hundred millions of dollars to its conqueror, France is able to secure the immense loan asked for, not only without trouble but upon the very instant of the request being made, is one of the most remarkable instances of financial confidence on record.

THE North Carolina election will take place to-morrow. The canvass has been an extremely animated one, both parties regarding the result with unusual interest; and both sides claim the State in advance. The following is a sample of the expectations indulged as contained in a Washington dispatch:

> "Parties just arrived from North Carolina claim that the State will go for the Conservatives by at least three thousand majority. This intelligence comes from excellent authority. Ex-Gov. Vance claims that the State will give the Conservatives from ten to twelve thousand; while the Radicals, including Secretary Boutwell and Senator Wilson, say the Radicals will carry the State by from eight to fifteen thousand."

Under the circumstances we will be pardoned for not undertaking to give the result in advance.

IT really seems as if the paper which originated the passive policy, and has from the first been one of Mr. GREELEY'S warmest friends and advocates, is now about to give him the cold shoulder and announce that he must shift for himself. A day or two ago it proffered some excellent advice to the unscrupulous supporters of its candidate, by cautioning the "lie manufacturers" against the dangers of exposure and explosion to which they constantly rendered themselves liable, from lack of a mutual understanding concerning their mendacities; and we now observe that it pays its satirical respects to the candidate himself. Of course it does not mention names, but in an article on "the prevailing epidemic" it describes so accurately the disease from which Mr. GREELEY is suffering, that it is altogether impossible to mistake its contemptuous references. The epidemic is that of office seeking, and all the symptoms of the great patient are detailed with a minuteness and fidelity to truth that are absolutely startling. What a doctor the St. Louis *Republican* must be! The strange fancy pervading his mind is dwelt upon; the enlargement of his organ of self-esteem; the inflation of his chest; the unwonted complacency of his demeanor—his habit of recognizing those whom he has long been in the practice of passing by without notice; his apparently uncontrollable desire "to grasp the hands of those he meets"—see his "bloody chasm" illustration—the carefully modulated softness and sweetness of his voice, the unwonted attention with which he listens and the degree of deference with which he speaks—all these evidences of Mr. GREELEY'S terrible sickness are enumerated with such unsparing faithfulness, that no one can fail to recognize at a glance for whom the picture is intended. The *Republican* says the situation calls for radical measures of protection for the people, and suggests muzzling as the best plan. The *World* made a similar suggestion some time ago, with respect to the patient's extraordinary mania for writing letters. Something, it is evident, will have to be done, and that speedily, or the physicians will him up as hopeless.

LIGHT SHED ON A NUMBER OF THINGS.

In view of the overwhelming proofs which have lately been adduced concerning HORACE GREELEY'S corrupt bargaining with the Democracy many months ago, and of his secret sympathy with them while claiming to be a Republican, the opinion expressed by WENDELL PHILLIPS immediately after the Cincinnati Convention, that the nomination of Mr. GREELEY was in accordance with an agreement to which the Southern rebels were a party, is fast being shared by thoughtful and intelligent men of all classes throughout the country. It is on record that, before the assembling of that Convention, a number of Southern politicians of reactionary views, openly stated that Mr. GREELEY was to be their candidate; while the revelations of the past few weeks render it almost certain that the unanimity with which the Southern delegates supported him at Baltimore was the result of an understanding between the parties to the transaction, so precise and definite in its nature that it could not possibly have been reached without previous negotiations of the most intimate and confidential sort. Add to these significant facts the purport of the statements made by Southerners themselves regarding their expectations in the event of the election of their candidate—and the case becomes yet more transparently clear.

Thus, at last, we get at the meaning of the Atlanta speech made by JEFF. DAVIS at about the time of HORACE GREELEY'S visit to Texas. The arch-rebel then exhorted his followers to wait patiently until they saw the North divided, "and then join the party and support the candidate and the platform that promises a restoration of Constitutional liberty." "It is then," he said, "you will hold the balance of political power in your own hands, and it is then that your rights will once more be restored and guaranteed." Shortly after this, HORACE GREELEY met the great unhung at Memphis—taking the pains to call upon him—and it was about this time that GREELEY declared he hoped the day would soon come when the rebel soldiers who fought to destroy the country would occupy an equal place in the hearts of the American people with the patriot heroes who battled to save it. All these various facts and circumstances, hitherto not seen to have possessed any connection with each other, are now observed to be logical and necessary parts and sequences of a definite and prearranged plan. And it rests with the people to say whether it shall be permitted to succeed.

AN INCURABLE WOUND.

In CARL SCHURZ'S speeches no feeling makes itself more manifest than the intense personal hatred with which he regards Gen. GRANT. Indeed, it is so obvious as greatly to counteract the effects at which the speaker aims, and ought, therefore, to be suppressed upon purely rhetorical, if not upon ethical grounds. Hatred so fierce and prolonged must have some adequate cause, and cannot with any plausibility be referred wholly to the moral disapprobation with which the Missouri Senator witnesses the President's alleged official errors and shortcomings. That he must have received some personal affront to account for a wrath which seems to be as hot and inextinguishable as that of ACHILLES, might be confidently inferred, even in the absence of all testimony on the subject. General GRANT, while not condescending to defend himself, has always said that he had disobliged SCHURZ in the matter of patronage—a statement which SCHURZ has always been at great pains to deny. His appeal to General PLEASANTON is his latest attempt to prove the entirely disinterested and patriotic character of his indignation. The subject is really one of some interest to the voting public, and some light is just now cast upon it by the Illinois *Staatszeitung*. While still in favor at the White House it seems that SCHURZ asked General GRANT to nominate HERMANN LINDEMANN, of Wisconsin, to the position of American Consul at Lyons, LINDEMANN, a German, being one of the Senator's warmest adherents and admirers. As soon as the nomination became known, SCHURZ became aware that by recommending LINDEMANN for the place, he had greatly disobliged his German constituents in Missouri, as the consulship at Lyons was held by General OSTERHAUS, who is very popular in that State, and is, in fact, widely known as a brave soldier. Politicians assuring the Senator that by displacing OSTERHAUS he would injure himself more than by the sacrifice of his friend LINDEMANN, he hurried off to the President and asked him to withdraw the nomination. The President had taken it for granted, from SCHURZ'S application, that OSTERHAUS didn't wish to remain longer at Lyons, and besides, SCHURZ had commended LINDEMANN'S character and talents as admirably qualifying him for the place. As the Senator earnestly begged for the withdrawal of the nomination, the President at last said, with some surprise: "But upon your warm recommendation, I have already sent the name of Mr. LINDEMANN to the Senate, and there is no doubt that the Senate will confirm him; by recalling the name I should compromise myself." However, in dread of OSTERHAUS'S friends in Missouri, SCHURZ insisted on the recall of LINDEMANN'S nomination, and as GRANT seemed little inclined to yield, the Senator at last debased himself so far as to declare that he had become convinced that LINDEMANN'S nomination was a mistake, as he was not fit for such a post. GRANT, reminding his senatorial petitioner that he had before exalted the man's fitness for the place, said, with unconcealed contempt, that to oblige SCHURZ he would take upon himself the unpleasant responsibility of recalling the nomination.

We tell the story substantially as the German editor of Chicago tells it, who says that since that occurrence GRANT has never held too high an estimate of SCHURZ'S character, and that the President is not much to be blamed for referring SCHURZ'S rabid opposition to egotistic motives. Contempt, says the Persian proverb, pierces even the hide of the rhinoceros; when applied to the thin skin of genius, it may easily have excited an inflammation as deep and lasting as that under which the Missouri Senator manifestly suffers.

GREELEY AND THE MONEY-MARKET.

In an article on the new loan a French journal, *L'Opinion National* lately made an earnest appeal to all political parties in favor of the suppression of petty passions and mutual denunciations in the interest of the financial situation. As an argument in behalf of the patriotic forbearance asked for, the writer remarked that "if in consequence of the good order of the country the French Treasury could borrow from capitalists the sum needed at only one half per cent. less, the advantage to France might be reckoned in money at from two to three hundred millions. On the other hand, one sees how costly to the country might at this moment be a blundering economical law, the speech of an ambitious fool, or the pamphlet of an agitator." Though addressed to Frenchmen the appeal is not less worthy of the attention of Americans, as is it is founded upon that extreme sensitiveness which is the most obvious and striking characteristic of the money market everywhere, and in which the people of the United States are almost as deeply interested as the people of France. Never before in the entire history of the country were we so dependent as at present upon the confidence of Europe. In the credit which we have established there, it is no exaggeration to say that our financial prosperity consists; as a panic which should shake the trust there placed in our willingness to redeem our pecuniary obligations, would inevitably result in general disaster. Of course any, even the least, lessening of our credit would be instantaneously felt in financial perturbation more or less injurous to American business relations. Where sums so immense are involved, as the Frenchman cited above shows, even the smallest and most insignificant percentage at once runs up to amounts which startle the imagination by their mere name.

Americans, it would seem, are apt to forget or overlook a truth which they should keep steadfastly in mind. The truth is that American credit abroad is a plant of recent growth. Under Democratic rule it was a sickly shrub, and so incessantly kicked and trampled upon by those whose duty it was to care for its healthy growth, that there was no prospect or likelihood of its ever becoming a tree able to resist the storms which from time to assail its kind. Royal retainers and aristocrats of every class found exquisite pleasure in its feebleness and in helping to destroy the plant which, they said and believed, could not grow on Democratic soil. Happily, under Republican auspices, cherished by Republican care, it has sprung up and spread abroad until it is already a tree of renown. But it is still tender and easily hurt. Like the marvelous tree described in one of the oldest of books, "with its twigs planted in cities of merchants and its seed planted in a good soil by great waters," it is still liable "to wither in all the leaves of its spring, even without great power or many people to pluck it up by the roots."

No; neither great power nor many people are needed to accomplish the work of destruction. Let the insignificant minority of repudiators gain control of the government by the aid, or indifference of unfaithful Republicans, and our promising tree of national credit, as if touched by an east wind, "shall," like the tree referred to, "wither in the furrows where it grew." The mere fact that a majority of the people of the United States had agreed to place in their highest office a man of Mr. GREELEY'S reputation and character would sink the nation in the estimation of all intelligent foreigners, and would prepare them for almost any national eccentricity or aberration that might follow. Thus placed on the lookout for alarming prognostications, the rulers of the money market would not have long to wait for them. The mere suggestion of "a blundering economical law" in a President's message, "the speech of an ambitious fool," the pamphlet of an agitator of repudiation in one of its several disguises, would, in connection with the return of the Democratic party to power, suffice to produce the most injurious effects upon our financial condition.

That such fears are not utterly groundless is sufficiently attested by the fact that they are almost universally entertained by the moneyed men of the country—a class as little subject to illusions as any people in the world. If, however, there were none of the class free from these apprehensions, such unanimity would be miraculous; there were bankers in Paris who wished to see the Commune established, and there are said to be A. T. STEWARTS who are content to see GREELEY President. An explation may be easily found in those compensations which reconcile individuals to changes alarming to the mass.

CHARLES R. BUCKALEW.

When our country was in its greatest strait a band of the most able and unscrupulous rebels took refuge in Canada, for the better prosecution of their plans for burning Northern cities and inciting the worst classes in the North to riot and revolt. They were abundantly supplied with money, and the bloody New York riots and the repeated attempts to burn that city, and other outrages, without doubt, were the result of their plots. While prosecuting their labors they were visited by certain Democratic leaders who were in sympathy with JEFF. DAVIS and were by all the means in their power assisting him. Among them was CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, as we now first learn from the official report of the rebel HOLCOMBE, made at the time. Can it be doubted that he visited these rebel conspirators because their cause was his cause? To this HOLCOMBE himself testifies, for he refers to these visits and this description of aid and comfort as affording the best assurance of the ultimate success of the rebellion. In this and other ways BUCKALEW has done everything in his power to render that success sure and speedy. This is no idle talk—no mere campaign invention. It is a fact, now as well settled as that LEE defended Richmond. BUCKALEW does not deny that his sympathies and his efforts—so far as he dared to act—were on the rebel side. He dare not deny his visit to the rebels in Canada, nor will he pretend that HOLCOMBE told not the truth when he reported to BENJAMIN that it was through the sympathy and co-operation of such men as BUCKALEW that the rebellion would succeed, if it succeeded at all. BUCKALEW, at that time, as all through the war, was a helper of the rebellion. He not only conferred with the rebel agents in Canada, but was the friend of deserters, who in large numbers made his county their place of refuge and there defied the law,—he was all that a copperhead of the worst sort could be. To-day he is the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. Judged by his conduct during the war, he is not as worthy of the support of the loyal citizens of his State as would be Gen. BRAGG had he come here to reside after the surrender; for an open enemy is always to be preferred to an enemy in disguise.

Had Buckalew made open profession of his rebel principles, gone South and fought for them, and failing returned, he would now have a better title to the support of his State than that which the course he did pursue gives him.

This is not an outlawed question. The period of BUCKALEW'S offense—nay crime—is not so remote as to exempt him from condemnation—much less is he entitled to the highest reward of good conduct. We yet display our riddled battle flags, decorate the graves of the fallen, and still mourn the loss of fathers and sons; we pay $30,000,000 annually in pensions; we do all this and much more, as a patriotic, religious duty; and the question comes home to Pennsylvania voters: with the same hand and same breath, shall we reward with the highest honors the man who, during all the dreadful struggle, stood among us covertly assisting the other side,—shall we prefer him to one who fought nobly from the opening clear through the war to the end?

BUCKALEW'S speeches, his friends assert, are always full of meaning. The following is to be read with this idea in the mind of the reader: "Fellow-citizens, when I landed in New York, from South America, I found that Abe Lincoln, the rail-splitter of Illinois, was President, and W. H. Seward his Secretary. *I was humiliated.*"

THE NEW NOMINEES FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.

General Charles Albright.

Gen. Albright is a resident of Mauch Chunk, Carbon county, and is not quite fifty years of age. He was educated at Dickinson College, and embraced the profession of the law, in the active practice of which he is still engaged. He is also actively interested in the banking business, being President of the Second National Bank of Mauch Chunk.

In August, 1862, he was mustered into service as Major of the One Hundred and Thirty-second regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, with which he served until the regiment was mustered out of service, on May 24, 1863. He was promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment on September 24, 1862, and to the Colonelcy on January 24, 1863.

The regiment arrived on the field just at the close of the battle of South Mountain, September 13, 1862, but in time to take an active and efficient part in the pursuit of the enemy across Antietam creek. During October, it took part in reconnoissances to Leesburg and Charlestown, West Virginia, and then joined in the general movement of the army toward the Rappahannock and preparations for the battle of Fredericksburg. The regiment was led in the charge on Mayre's Heights, on the afternoon of November 13, by Lieutenant Colonel Albright, and although side by side with veteran troops, it stood the brunt manfully. Sickness and casualties had reduced the command from the full complement to three hundred and forty effective men, and of these one hundred and fifty were lost in this assault. The regiment, subsequent to this engagement, performed only the ordinary guard and picket duty near the banks of the Rappahannock, until the battle of Chancellorville, in which it took part, being subject to a severe fire on the morning of the 3d of May, and losing fifty men. Its term of service having expired, it returned home and was mustered out of service.

Two-thirds of the regiment re-enlisted, however, and Col. Albright again entered the field at the head of the 202d Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. The new regiment was mustered in on September 3, 1864, but Col. Albright was absent from his regular command for some time, in command of the forces employed to suppress the riotous disturbances of the miners in Columbia county. The 202d was first employed in keeping open Sheridan's connections while operating in the Shenandoah Valley, and subsequently in guarding the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. During this period they had frequent skirmishes with the enemy, but took part in no pitched battle. In May, 1865, the 202d returned to the State, and portions of it were on duty in the coal regions, and on August 3d it was mustered out of service, its Colonel having, on March 7th previously, been brevetted a Brigadier General for his gallant conduct during the war.

Gen. Albright is a prominent member of the Methodist Church, and was one of the lay delegates to the recent General Conference of that denomination, held at Brooklyn, taking an active part in the debates and deliberations.

Hon. Glenni W. Scofield.

Judge Scofield, the third candidate for Congressman at large, is too well known to require extended notice. He was born in Chautauqua county, New York, March 11, 1821; graduated at Hamilton College in 1840, and removed to Warren, Pa., where he was admitted to the bar in 1843. In 1850 and 1851 he was a member of the State Assembly, and from 1857 to 1859 he was in the State Senate.

In 1861 he was appointed President Judge of the Eighteenth Judicial District of the State, and in 1862 he was elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Thirty-eighth Congress, being subsequently re-elected four times in succession, and serving lately as Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. He was a delegate to the recent National Republican Convention, and acted as Chairman of the Committee on Platform of that body. Judge Scofield has taken a high standing in Congress, and is unquestionably one of the strongest men before the people in the State. He had refused to accept a renomination for Congress in the Nineteenth District, which he has now represented for nearly ten years, but will doubtless consent to go upon the ticket as a candidate for Congressman at large.

How Would the Women Vote?

The question is frequently asked me: "For whom shall you vote this fall?"

There is, I own, a strong odor of sarcasm in this question; yet, after deducting the sarcasm, there is, I believe, an honest inquiry as to how the thinking women stand in regard to the two political parties—therefore this question has great significance. When the men of a nation commence to ask women their candid opinions upon national and political questions, the fact may be set down as an evidence of growth, in the women as well as in the men of that nation.

When men cease flattering women and take to conferring with them, there is hope for the race.

But this is a digression. I wish to answer this question which so frequently greets us.

I do not believe there are half a dozen women among all the woman-suffrage women of the North who, would vote for Horace Greeley. A half dozen might do so in respect for the stainless private character of the man, despite his obstinate conservatism, and forgiving the great injustice he has done to the women of the land.

No man in the nation has done more to retard the woman movement than Horace Greeley. No man has thrown greater disrespect upon woman, and the thinking women of this nation feel it. He has had it in his power to do this incalculable harm because for a quarter of a century he has been a Jupiter in the nation, and the *Tribune* has been to millions an oracle of infallible wisdom.

A loving people fail sometimes to see when the years of dotage have come upon their idol.

There will doubtless be many women who will wear the Greeley badge and sport the Greeley fan, because their husbands and fathers will vote for Greeley. But there are women who read, judge, scrutinize, reflect, whose opinions are as well founded as those of the most profound statesmen, and these women, though respecting Mr. Greeley for his chaste life, would resist his election by every means in their power, because he is a disparager and an enemy of the interests of our sex.

He sees in women mere housekeepers. He recognizes only the maternal function, denying to women any individuality of intellect and any stability of character.

He openly says he believes no woman can go out into the world to work for her living, or to work for an idea without losing her womanliness and becoming demoralized. He condemns the appointment of women to all places in departments at Washington, and if he were elected he would doubtless make a clean sweep of all the women employed by the government and give their places to men.

Better in his estimation, for a woman to work for thirty cents a day, sewing in some hot garret or dark cellar, than to handle money in the handsome treasury rooms at Washington at twelve or fifteen hundred dollars a year.

Better that some man should get this $1,500, and buy the virtue of the woman who failed to keep herself alive on thirty cents a day, than to have placed that woman in a position to honestly earn her own support.

Now, these sentiments of Horace Greeley are no secret. He has avowed them publicly, privately and repeatedly. He has been frequently visited by ladies, inquiring into his sentiments on these subjects in the hope that he had gained higher wisdom, but he unhesitatingly declares these are his firm convictions. How can any woman with one spark of womanliness in her nature, wish to see this man in power? How can any man with reverence for woman and love for justice in his heart, be willing this man should fill the highest place in this nation and become the representative of this people before the nations of the earth?

May the contemner of woman never be the first choice of this free, liberty-loving American people.

And how do the thinking women of the nation feel in regard to the other party? Well—though Grant has never avowed himself a woman suffragist, he has never, on the other hand, insulted all women by telling them the parlor, nursery and sewing shop are the only fit places for them. He has approved of the appointment of women to places of public trust. He has appointed several women postmistresses, and the salaries of the women in the Treasury Department have been raised during his administration. We have confidence in Grant.

Henry Wilson has put himself on record as one of the staunchest friends of the woman cause, as he is of every great and good cause. I remember hearing him say, three years ago, in Steinway Hall, New York, "I will not deny a right to my wife or my mother which I value for myself—even if I did not consider it *best* for them. I remember the time was when men—even good men—did not consider this ballot necessary for such as I." Henry Wilson stands before this nation one of its finest representative men—self-made, self-poised, firm, fearless, without conceit or narrowness, always on the side of progress and right.

He is a scholar, a gentleman, a statesman, a philanthropist, a champion of the right, though the world offers him combat; he is just the man the intelligent, thoughtful women of this land would like to vote for this fall.

HELEN P. JENKINS.

PITTSBURGH, July 26, 1872.

THE expulsion of Jesuits from Germany is producing a stir all over Europe. England, as represented by the House of Commons, now suddenly recollects that she has had a law on her statute books for the banishment of Jesuits since 1829. This law has never been enforced; but it is now brought to light, doubtless to give a hint to the Jesuits of Germany that it is not best to take up their abode in England. The United States seems to be the only place left for these religious exiles.

The Catholics of San Francisco have organized a committee to work for the exiled Franciscan and Dominican friars who have arrived in California from Central American, and are aiding the destitute priests in a thousand ways,

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

An enthusiastic but indiscreet New York newspaper calls Longfellow the "Horace Greeley of the turf." Both are badly down at the heel just at present.

Out of 1,502,684 children between five and twenty-one years of age in New York, 1,028,110 attended the public schools some portion of last year, a gain of 108,801 in five years. Including the attendance upon private schools and academies, more than eighty per cent. of all persons in the State between the ages named attended schools some portion of the year.

The captured Cuban craft is still lying at Newport. She is yacht-rigged, and has the Cuban flag flying, which the dashy captain swears shall fly until it is blown or shot away. She has a hardy-looking crew, most of whom are Cubaners. The captain is reported to be a sensationalist and reckless adventurer of much blow and brag.

From an abstract of the census returns of 1870, we have some interesting facts concerning sun-strokes. The number of fatal cases that year was 397. Geographically the belt of central States was the most fatal region. From this it will be seen that cases of sunstroke are comparatively rare in the western and southern sections of the country.

The latest novelty in jewelry is an engagement bracelet, with the golden band securely locked upon the *fiance's* arm, and the key to the bracelet to be worn as a charm from the gentleman's watch chain.

If rum were a civilizer, benighted Africa would be in a fair way. Within the last six months there have been sent to that country 439,590 gallons of Medford rum from the port of Boston alone.

A New York manufacturing company has entered upon the pious business of manufacturing idols for the Hindo market. There are said to be several Christians connected with the company.

An iron mountain, which is represented to be as large, and the ore as pure, as that of the famous Iron Mountain of Missouri, has just been discovered in California, on the line of the contemplated Atlantic and Pacific Road, and near enough to be utilized in the city of San Francisco. Should coal also be discovered in the vicinity, there might be a second Pittsburgh grow up on the Pacific slope.

An English clergyman has been accused of kissing a stole. It is thought a serious misdemeanor. Our ministers are much more frequently accused of stealing a kiss.

George Barrell, of Detroit, was recently jilted by a young lady, in consequence of which he committed suicide. He couldn't bear the thought of remaining a single Barrell, wherefore, being discharged, he went off.

It is now said that the periodical outbreak and spread of cholera are determined not by local miasma so much as by causes affecting the whole earth considered as a planet.

Upon one of the bodies recently discovered in a Kentucky cave, there was said to have been found a copy of the Pittsburgh *Post*, two years old. The unfortunate wretch is supposed to have died from a violent fit of cachinnation over an article in that paper ridiculing Horace Greeley.

The Texas Pacific Road is to be 1,515 miles in length. For 150 miles the road is to be an air line, and in a stretch of 815 miles there will be but six bridges.

A party of surveyors found recently near Astoria, Oregon, a box containing old Spanish coins to the value of $5,700, secreted near the line of their survey.

Hitherto the husk of rice, known as rice chaff, has been considered as refuse in the South. It has lately, however, been discovered to be quite valuable in protecting glassware and other delicate articles when packed for shipment, and a large demand has sprung up for it.

Berlin is no longer the first of the German universities. Last half-year it had two thousand six hundred and three students. It has now one thousand nine hundred and ninety only, while at Leipzig there are two thousand three hundred and fifteen students, so that Berlin has lost six hundred and thirteen students in twelve months, and has now three hundred and twenty-six fewer than Leipzig. This is the first time that Berlin has been outstripped by another German university.

A work on the coal regions of America, will shortly be brought out by the Appletons, under the title of "Underground Treasures: Where and How to Find them; a Key for the Ready Determination of all the Useful Minerals within the United States." Professor James Orton will also soon publish a work of great use and value to those prospecting among mines, real or supposed.

A South American lion was killed last week by a party of deer drivers in Kentucky. The animal was very large in frame, but so poor and jaded that its powers of locomotion only permitted it to trot briskly along. Where did it come from is the question agitating the minds of the Kentuckians.

Tilton declares that the issue is "between Faith in Grant and Hope in Greeley." That will do. "Hope ever tells a flattering tale," but Faith is the thing to live by.

Illinois is about to build fifty-five miles of levees on the Mississippi river, seven feet high, forty-one feet at the base and five feet at the top. It is expected by this work to reclaim two hundred thousand acres of the best land in the State.

One of the reasons why the harvests of this year are so much better than was expected, is said to have been that Democrats were so hungry for crows none were left to molest the cornfields. Farmers owe the Baltimore Convention a debt of gratitude for nominating Horace Greeley.

Out in Illinois there is a cat which is said to have formed a remarkable attachment for a young bird, allowing it to crawl all over its back, and even caressing the little thing with its paws, and never offering to hurt it in the least. The owner is a coalitionist. Wait until election, and then see what the cat will do to the bird.

A letter was lately received at the Cincinnati Postoffice, addressed as follows: "To the retail tobacconist or dealer in cigars and tobacco on Vine street, on same side of street as Hunt's Hotel and dining saloon, and said dealer's store is only a few doors from Hunt's Hotel as you go there from the Postoffice, and is also nearly but not quite opposite Oskamp's." The carrier found the place.

A national convention of amateur oarsmen will be held in New York, August 28, for the purpose of giving a national definition of an amateur, and electing a judiciary committee to decide all disputed cases. The laws of boatracing will be revised, and a national regatta established.

Japan is to have a bran-new religion, furnished by order of the Mikado. There are between forty and fifty sects in Japan now, and these are an amalgamation of Confucianism, Sintuism, and Budhism, overlaid with a few other imported varieties. The new cultus is to be simple and calculated to please the most fastidious.

New York newspaper gossip has it that Cyrus Field has sold his interest in the *Evening Mail*; that the *Evening Express* is for sale; that a new Republican morning journal is about to be started; and that Manton Marble is so disgusted at Greeley's nomination that he intends to keep out of the city during the campaign.

A well known Bostonian, seventy-five years of age, who has suffered forty years from a distress in his stomach, which he thought came from some living creature there, was last week relieved of a brown snake fifteen inches long and three-eights of an inch in diameter.

The new law of Congress for the better protection of seamen, and the fostering of seamanship, goes into effect August 6th. Humane people will take a lively interest in the operation of this beneficent law, hoping for some benefits from its enforcement.

There is gold in the potato field to be had for the digging. People think of California as a gold country. But only sixteen per cent. of its products come from its mines, while forty-five come from its agricultural products.

When a man dies in Jamaica he must do so according to allopathic rules, no other kind of medical doctrine being sanctioned by the powers that are.

While a Milwaukee funeral procession was following the remains of a child to the grave the other day, the agonized parents suddenly conceived a strong desire to secure a photographic likeness of the corpse. The procession was thereupon halted, and while the dead babe was being photographed on his bier, the sorrowing friends sought consolation in their beer at a neighboring grocery.

Who knows but rattlesnakes and other venemous reptiles may be raving maniacs irresponsible for their apparently villainous behavior. It is found that the bite of a madman is poisonous as well as that of a mad dog, it having recently been found necessary to amputate the arm of a man thus bitten in order to save his life.

A RECENT census places the total population of the Russian Empire throughout its whole territory at eighty-one million five hundred thousand souls. Of these sixty-one million four hundred and twenty thousand are embraced in European Russia, five million three hundred and nineteen thousand three hundred sixty-three in the kingdom of Poland, and one million seven hundred and ninety-four thousand nine hundred and eleven in Finland. The increase during the last four years has been at the average rate of four per cent.

PERSONAL.

The subjoined advertisement from a Kansas paper explains itself: "Engaged—Miss Anna Gould to John Candall, City Marshal of Leavenworth, Kansas. From this time henceforward and forever—until Mrs. Anna Gould becomes a widow—all young men are requested to withdraw their particular attentions."

The burning of Mr. Emerson's house in Concord will call forth many expressions of regret and sympathy. Many interesting associations have gathered around it, aside from the sacred attachments of those who lived in it since the sketch of it was written for the "Homes of American Authors" twenty years ago; but even then the house was in a sense historic. It is not hazardous to say that the greatest questions of our day and of all days have been nowhere more amply discussed, with more poetic insight or profound conviction, than in the comely, square white house upon the edge of the Lexington turnpike.

It is said that Miss Marie Fox, the adopted daughter of Lord and Lady Holland, the brilliant festivities of whose marriage with the Austrian Prince de Lichtenstein a few weeks ago evoked so much admiring comment, was none other than Mlle. Anne de Montaign, daughter of the late Marquis de Montaign. It was alleged that her birth cost her mother her life, and that Marquis de Montaign, who was most tenderly attached to his wife, could never forgive this daughter the involuntary bereavement she had caused. He had bidden the physician remove the child from his house, and to take measures to prevent their meeting again. The physician, who was attending the Holland family at the time (the family were on a visit to Paris), interested them in Mlle. Anne de Montaign's fate. They adopted her, and called her Marie Fox. The story has made a deep impression, and been the subject of animated conversation in the highest circles.

Rev. Dr. Cuyler, now in England, writes to the New York *Observer* enthusiastically of Gladstone, with whom he breakfasted. He says that the Premier receives his guests with much of the affable dignity of Daniel Webster.

William Cullen Bryant has been elected an honorary member of the Hungarian Academy of Belles-Lettres.

It appears from the official record that the letter of recall of Minister Curtin from St. Petersburg, addressed to the Emperor of Russia, was written on the 26th of April. The recall was at his own request.

A pretty little incident grew out of the recent visit of the ex-Empress Eugenie to the convict prison near Woking, England. One of the prisoners—an old cuirassier of the French army—recognized her. At one of the gates of the Trianon, after a review at Satory, she had once taken from the soldier's arms a little child, in whose hands some one seeking to touch the kindly feelings of Her Majesty had placed a petition.

Grace Greenwood says that the Yosemite is "a great hollow mockery of wild, vague, extravagant hopes, the biggest man-trap in the world." Doesn't she make an exception in favor of woman?

John Potts, the lately deceased Chief Clerk of the War Department, had been nearly forty years in the service, and for more than twenty years Chief Clerk; and Stanton was wont to speak of him as "perfectly incorruptible." His wife and daughter are in Europe, Miss Potts being engaged in marriage to a Russian gentleman now at St. Petersburg. He has two sons, one in the army and the other in the navy.

The marriage of Captain W. B. Hallett, of the missionary brig Morning Star, to Miss Mercy R. Hall, of Yarmouth, is thus announced in a Hawaiian paper: "Hallett—Hall.—Ma kela Kulanakauhale, June 4, ma ka Luakini of kiaukeano, mareta e Rev. W. Frear, o Kapena Ulama B. Hallett o ke kialua Misionari Hokuso, la Miss Mercie R. Hall of Yarmouth, Mass. Ma kahi o Rev. J. F. Pogue ka ldana ana."

Lord John Russell was recently installed President of the British Historical Society. He accepted this scientific post of honor with all the self-complacency and self-confidence which have marked his long and eventful career. Half a century ago Sidney Smith remarked, that Lord John would be quite ready to accept the command of the channel fleet if it was tendered him, and see nothing ridiculous in it. And there is really nothing that seems ridiculous to the eyes of Earl Russell. He has always looked on life, and the responsibilities which it imposes on a Russell, from a most serious point of view.

* * *

TOTAL of coal statistics for the United States for the year ending June 1, 1870: Number of establishments, 1,550; hands employed under ground, 64,440; above ground, 29,365; total, 93,805; capital, $86,087,251; wages paid, $43,647,118; tons of bituminous coal mined, 16,081,948; value, $32,503,423; number of tons of anthracite, 15,760,171; value, $38,737,493; total coal mined, tons, 31,842,119; value, $71,243,916.

Revolutions Never Go Backward.

The philosophical theory that the human system when weakened by disease, oppressive heat, excessive labor or any other cause, should be toned and invigorated instead of being subjected to the action of depleting drugs, is gaining ground every day. The introduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters twenty years ago gave a powerful influence to this common sense idea. As the extraordinary efficacy of the Great Vegetable Restorative became known, multitudes of debilitated invalids turned with loathing from the nauseous and strength-destroying potions with which it was then the fashion to drench the sick, to this renovating, appetizing, vitalizing preparation derived from the finest roots, herbs and barks placed by botanical research at the disposal of medical science. Revolutions never go backward. From that time to the present the importance of assisting and reinforcing nature in her struggles with disease has been more and more widely and keenly appreciated by the sick and the suffering. In tens of thousands of households Hostetter's Bitters are looked upon as the one thing needful in cases of Dyspepsia, General Debility, Constipation, Nervous Weakness, Chills and Fever, Billous Affections and all conditions of the body and mind that betoken a lack of vital energy. When the quicksilver ranges high, and the solid flesh is resolving itself into a dew under the fevid temperature, this agreeable tonic is the best possible safeguard against all the disorders generated by a sultry and unwholesome atmosphere. It prevents and relieves lassitude and languor, and enables the system to endure with impunity an unusual amount of exertion. Of all invigorating and regulating medicines, it is the purest and most wholesome.

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The next term of this School will begin on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th. [illegible] Book Stores, or at the Institute after August 27th.

REV. R. J. COSTER, A. M., Rector.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

TO THE

Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, [illegible] the tenth article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out the sixth article of the Constitution and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAS. S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

JNO. W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth article of the Constitution.

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, June 26, 1872.

CITY TAXES, 1872.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, June 25, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that the Duplicates have been placed in my hands for the collection of the

CITY, CITY BUILDING, FIRE, SPECIAL, POOR, CITY SCHOOL, WARD SCHOOL AND CITY BUSINESS TAXES AND WATER RENTS FOR THE YEAR 1872.

And that Taxes and Water Rents will be received at this office, in pursuance of the several acts of Assembly relating thereto, subject to the following regulations:

DEDUCTIONS.

FIVE PER CENT. deduction allowed if paid on or before the 1st day of August, 1872.

TWO PER CENT. deduction allowed if paid on or before the 1st day of September, 1872.

If paid after the 15th of September, 1872, and on or before the 1st day of October, 1872, no deduction will be allowed.

ADDITIONS.

FIVE PER CENT will be added if paid after the 1st day of October, 1872, and before the 1st day of November, 1872.

TEN PER CENT. [illegible] Rents remaining unpaid after the 1st day of November, 1872.

For the accommodation of the Tax Payers, this Office will be KEPT OPEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 15th, 1872, on SATURDAYS until 8 O'CLOCK P. M.

C. L. MAGEE, City Treasurer.

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Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tuck's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures, &c.

SOUDER & McCLURG,

63 Wood street.

DRY GOODS.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny,

IS OFFERING EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF

Millinery Goods,

HATS AND BONNETS,

RIBBONS AND FLOWERS,

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.

LADIES' SUITS.

ALL KINDS, VERY CHEAP.

Ladies' Silk Neck Scarfs.
Lace Collars and Collarette Rufflings.
Hair Switches and Chignons.
Corsets, Hoop Skirts and Bustles.
Ladies' Traveling Satchels.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT,

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

Nos. 165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

That Great Sale,

DRY GOODS.

A. W. Erwin & Co.,

172 and 174

Federal St., Allegheny.

Joseph Horne & Co.,

197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

NEW

SUMMER GOODS

LATEST NOVELTIES.

LADIES' SCARFS, in Bias Silk, all shades and tints.
BRUSSELS NETT SCARFS.
CRAPE DE CHINE SCARFS.
Fine Taffeta and Gros Grain RIBBONS, all numbers and shades.
Plain and Plaid SASH RIBBONS, real bargains.
LEATHER BELTS, Plain and with Satchel attached.
Large and small SATCHELS and TRAVELING BAGS, at Lowest Prices.
FINE PORTMONNAIES.
Fine Silk and Fancy JAPANESE FANS, in great variety.
JET AND BEAD PINS, ORNAMENTS and SLIDES.
Ladies' and Misses' STRAW HATS, at Greatly Reduced Prices.
LADIES' LAWN SUITS Below Cost.
FANCY TIPS AND WINGS.
NEW FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.
Ladies', Misses' and Gentlemen's Lisle and Doe Skin TRAVELING GLOVES.

Assortment Complete in Every Department, at

HORNE & CO'S.

RETAIL.

New Tea Store,

No. 44 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh.

DUTY OFF TEA.

A Beautiful Chromo Picture Given Away to Each Customer.

THE GREAT

Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.

(Established in New York 1869)

HAVE ESTABLISHED A BRANCH HOUSE AT No. 44 SMITHFIELD STREET, and have stocked it with the best of the freshest importations of

New Crop Teas,

Which will be sold in quantities to suit the Trade, at the

Lowest Importers' Prices,

And as we do not believe in making large profits, we will

RETAIL OUR GOODS

To consumers at the Lowest Wholesale Prices, adding only enough to pay for repacking, &c.

[illegible]

PRICE LIST OF TEAS.

[illegible]

COFFEE.

[illegible]

Lace Curtains,

DRAPERIES,

CORNICES,

Turkish Folding Spring Beds

AND MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS,

AT

E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,

55 MARKET STREET.

ALEX. CARSON,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic Wines,

LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

360 LIBERTY STREET,

ONE BLOCK BELOW THE UNION DEPOT,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

A large stock of fine Old Whiskies on hand.

FRAZIER, METZGER & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in Manilla, Straw, Glass, Carpet, Baling, Roofing, Rag and Straw Papers. Office and Warehouse, No. 92 Third avenue.

DRY GOODS.

Popular Bargains

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

AT 6¼ CENTS,

FAST COLORED PRINTS,

A Fresh Lot New Styles Just Opened.

At 8 1-3c, Fast Colored Prints, a large assortment, beautiful styles.
At 12½c, 4-4 Bleached Muslin.
At 12½c, 4-4 Heaviest Unbleached Sheeting.
At 12½c, Fast Colored Lawns—an extra bargain.
At 12½, 18¾ and 25c, White P. K.'s, great bargains.
At 5, 8 1-3, 10 and 12½c, Black Hernanis, real bargains.

AT 50 AND 55 CENTS,

BLACK ALPACAS

Very Fine, Double-Faced—Decided Bargains.

STRIPED GRENADINES,

VERY CHEAP.

ALL KINDS OF

SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL, AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

Nos. 165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

That Great Sale,

DRY GOODS.

A. W. Erwin & Co.,

172 and 174

Federal Street, Allegheny.

Satchel Belts!

STYLISH BUT SCARCE.

Satchel Belts in Five Styles.
Fine Morocco Belts.
Canvass Belts, Morocco Edged.
New Styles Leather Belts.
Campaign Belts, Grant or Greeley.
New White Suits.
White Suits, all Pure Linen, Side Plaits and Cape.
White Linen Suits, Embroidered.
White Lawn Suits, Side Plaits.
White Lawn Suits, Embroidered.
Grey Linen Dusters,
With and Without Sleeves.

RECEIVED THIS DAY, AT

EATON'S

TRIMMING STORE

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Mississippi Central Railroad Extension.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the 15th DAY OF AUGUST, 1872, at the Engineer's Office of the M. C. R. R. Company, in Jackson, Tennessee, for the Clearing and Grubbing, Grading and Bridging, on about one hundred and seven miles of road, extending north from Jackson to Cairo. [illegible]

H. S. McCOMB, President, or
S. B. REED,
Engineer in Charge, Jackson, Tenn.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
No. 145 WEST JEFFERSON STREET,
Louisville, Ky., July 26, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS,

In duplicate, for the improvement of the Wabash River will be received at this Office until 12 m. on SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1872. [illegible]

G. WEITZELL,
Major of Engineers.

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON R. W. CO.,
OFFICE 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, July 30, 1872.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received until MONDAY, August 12th, 1872, for the Excavation of Foundations, Tenders for Foundations and Masonry for the Bridge over Monongahela River at Port Perry, for the P. R. R. Branch, in connection with the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway. [illegible]

J. M. BYERS, Chief Engineer.

NOTICE TO STONE MASONS

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for the Wrought Iron Bridge Co., at Canton, Ohio, at [illegible] July 30th, 1872, for laying of about 7,000 yards of Masonry [illegible]

H. H. TRUMP, Secretary.

Canton, Ohio, July 20, 1872.

To Paper Manufacturers.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Public Printing [illegible] until [illegible] August 1872 [illegible]

JOHN McCURDY,
Superintendent of Public Printing.

Harrisburg, July 17, 1872.

PROPOSALS

For the Erection of a Banking House,

FOR THE MONONGAHELA NATIONAL BANK OF BROWNSVILLE, PA.,

Will be received up to the 1st DAY OF AUGUST. [illegible]

J. B. DUTTON,
J. S. BOWMAN,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
Committee.

Brownsville, July 1st, 1872.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LORETTO SPRINGS,

CAMBRIA COUNTY, PENNA.

Will be open the 25th JUNE, 1872, for the reception of guests. [illegible]

FRANCIS A. GIBBONS,
Loretto, Cambria county, Pa.

NOTICE—LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of ANNIE E. BISSELL, deceased, [illegible]

GEO. R. BISSELL, Administrator,
At the office of Bissell & Co., 235 Liberty street,
Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.

Attractive Prices

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

Cassimeres, Jeans and Tweeds

For Men and Boys' Wear, at Attractive Prices.

MEN'S WHITE SHIRTS.
MEN'S CALICO SHIRTS.
MEN'S CHINTZ SHIRTS.
UNDERWEAR.
HOSIERY and GLOVES.

Neck Ties, Collars and Cuffs.

HONEYCOMB QUILTS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS,
MOSQUITO NETTING.

SHEETINGS,
TABLE LINENS,
TOWELS and TOWELINGS,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

Nos. 165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

THAT GREAT SALE,

DRY GOODS.

A. W. Erwin & Co.,

172 and 174

Federal Street Allegheny.

NEW STOCK

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS.

A FULL LINE,

AT

EASTERN PRICES,

IN THE NEW STORE,

239 and 241 Liberty Street.

Arbuthnot,

Shannon & Co.

Buyers are invited to call.

PHILADELPHIA.

CRETONNES,

SATEENS,

CASHMERES,

LACE CURTAINS,

AND OTHER NEW GOODS

FOR DRAPERIES

AND

FURNITURE COVERINGS,

THE CHOICEST STOCK YET OFFERED, AT

WALRAVEN'S,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.

BANKERS,

PHILADELPHIA,

Transact a general Banking and Exchange Business, including Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., on Commission.

B. HOOLEY & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

KEYSTONE MILL SPOOL SILK,

[illegible]

226 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

NEW YORK.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,

BANKERS,

94 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Transact a General Banking business, including the purchase and sale of Government and State Bonds, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and other Securities on COMMISSION.

THOS. J. POPE & BRO.,

292 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK,

PIG IRONS, RAILS, COPPER,

SPELTER, TIN, LEAD, ALUMINUM,

NICKEL, BISMUTH, &c.

WIRE ROPE.

BRIGHT STEEL AND CHARCOAL IRON [illegible]

John W. Mason & Co.'s,

43 Broadway, New York.

BALTIMORE.

CIDER

"New York State Reserve,"

[Trade Mark.]

VINEGAR.

GITTINGER, DERR & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS AND

Commission Merchants

For the sale of Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Cigars, Breadstuffs and Country Produce.

Nos. 13 and 15 Cheapside, Baltimore.

[illegible]

RENNERT HOUSE,

ON EUROPEAN PLAN.

Fayette Street, near Monument Square,

BALTIMORE.

WHO KILLED THEM?

ABEL'S

VERMIN

EXTERMINATOR

IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR BANISHING

Rats, Mice or Roaches.

TRY IT! SOLD EVERYWHERE! TRY IT!

MANUFACTURED BY

C. ABEL & CO.,

Office 116 SMITHFIELD ST., Pittsburgh.

MARBLE MANTELS, MARBLEIZED MANTELS,

FURNITURE AND WASHSTAND TOPS, MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TILE, &c.

Made by Machinery. Sold Wholesale and Retail.

[illegible]

W. W. WALLACE.

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them. Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. C. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

Chester and Tamaroa Railroad

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

First Mortgage on a Railroad completed, fully equipped and doing a large business.

FOR SALE AT 90 AND INTEREST.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,
BANKERS,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 30, 1872.

The general market is quiet, with few transactions. The high price of government bonds is bringing out sellers. Since the five-twenty bonds have risen to a high premium, and in view of the probability of their being called in for payment at no distant day, a large class of investors, who have been accustomed to invest small amounts in government bonds, have been anxiously casting about for some convenient and safe substitute for the 5-20s. The first mortgage bonds of good railroads seem to be growing in popular favor with this class of investors and free sales are reported.

—We note sales of city 5s at 75; 4s at 60. Allegheny Valley Railroad 7 30s, first mortgage bonds, are quoted at 94 bid and 95 asked.

—Gold closes strong at 115.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117⅜	117⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1862	116	116
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115¼	115¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115¼	115¼
10-40s	112¾	112¾
New 5s	113¾	113¾
Gold	114⅝	114⅝
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114¼
United States 6s of 1881	117⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	116¼
United States 10-40s	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115¼
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacifics	114¾

—The following statement of the capital of private banks and bankers, of Cincinnati, Ohio, is taken from the returns made to the Auditor for taxation for 1872:

C. F. Adae & Co.	$ 11,157
Espy, Heidelbach & Co.	14,187
N. G. Nettleton & Co.	24,067
E. Kinney & Co.	67,956
Andrews, Bissell & Co.	28,000
Larkin, Wright & Co.	283,250
Samuel B. Keys & Co.	17,250
Jos. A. Hemann & Co.	34,400
S. S. Davis & Co.	12,245
Gilmore, Dunlap & Co.	27,000
Evans & Co.	63,659
A. G. Burt & Co.	30,000
Seasongood, Netter & Co.	35,117
Lafayette Bank	61,160
Total	$709,749

—We have received the card of Messrs. May, Park & Co., bankers at Tionesta, Forest county, Pa. New York correspondents, Ninth National Bank; Pittsburgh correspondents Ira B. McVay & Co.

—The Georgia Legislature, at its last meeting, appointed a committee to inquire into the legality of the issue of various State bonds for railroad purposes, which has made the following recommendations: That the $164,000 issued to the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, those issued to the Macon and Georgia Railroad, and the South Georgia and Florida Railroad, and the $2,290,000 bonds sold by the Bullock party be declared valid; that those bonds deposited as collateral be returned, and the money and interest be paid by the State to the lenders, but the $100,000 in the hands of Henry Clews & Co. not to be paid; that the $240,000 issued to the Bainbridge, Cuthbert and Columbus Railroad, the $270,000 issued to the Carlersville and Van Wert Railroad, the outstanding currency bonds of the State, and the $3,300,000 bonds issued to the Brunswick and Albany Railroad be declared null and void.

This makes nearly $5,000,000 bonds which the State of Georgia proposes to repudiate, and the only reason given for this action is that the legal technicalities were not followed. Most of these bonds are now in the hands of innocent holders, who gave value for them.

The recommendations of the committee are yet to be acted on by the Legislature, and it is to be hoped the State will not stain her hitherto fair record by such an act of repudiation.

The market for all Southern State securities will be unfavorably affected by this report.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 30, 1872.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
Canton	.....	96¾	.....	95½	.....	.....
Western Union Tel	75½	75⅝	.....	75⅝	.....	75¾
Quicksilver	.....	42⅞	.....	42¾	.....	.....
Pacific Mail	76⅞	76⅝	76	75⅞	76⅛	76⅛
Adams Express	.....	97⅞	.....	97½	.....	.....
Wells Fargo Express	.....	88	.....	88	.....	.....
American Express	.....	74	.....	74¼	.....	.....
United States Express	.....	84½	.....	84½	.....	.....
New York Central	98½	98¾	98¼	98¼	.....	98½
New York Central Scrip	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie	52	51⅞	51⅞	51½	51¾	51¾
Reading	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Central	.....	116½	.....	116½	.....	.....
Michigan Southern	92¾	92¾	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
Illinois Central	.....	130	.....	130	.....	.....
Cleveland and Pitts	91½	91½	91¼	91½	.....	91½
Chicago and Northwest	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
Do. preferred	91¼	91½	91	91	.....	91
Rock Island	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
St. Paul	57½	57⅝	57½	57½	.....	57¾
Do. preferred	79¼	79¼	79	79	.....	79
Wabash	.....	76½	.....	76	.....	.....
Do. preferred	.....	88	.....	88	.....	.....
Fort Wayne	96½	96½	96½	96¼	.....	96¼
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅛	46	46	45⅞	45¾	45⅞
Chicago and Alton	.....	117½	.....	117½	.....	.....
Do. preferred	.....	121	.....	121	.....	.....
Boston, Hartford & Erie	.....	7⅞	.....	7¾	.....	.....
Harlem	.....	119½	.....	119½	.....	.....
New Jersey Central	.....	108	.....	108½	.....	.....
Union Pacific	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	.....	37⅞

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	59½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¼
Phila. and Erie	28	North Penn'a R. R.	50½
Lehigh Navigation	43	United Co's of N. J.	126½
Catawissa	46	Schuylkill Navigat'n	15
Oil Creek & Alle'y R.	35½	Reading	58½

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, July 30, 1872.

REMARKS.—In consequence of the uniform rates of the market, in all leading articles, we omit our usual extended quotations to-day. We may remark, however, that the receipts of flour for the past forty-eight hours have been heavy, and the cry is still it comes. What effect these large stocks will have upon the market remains to be seen. The following are the leading articles of merchandise which reached this market by rail and river since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,950	Cheese, boxes	186
Wheat, sacks	295	Apples, bbls	443
Corn, sacks	733	Bacon, tierces	91
Oats, sacks	1,561	Butter, pkgs	34

We may add that the fruit and vegetable market is abundantly supplied, and that prices, all things considered, are not "steep." The weather is all that could be wished, and all accounts that reach us represent the farmers as safely housing their crops. A carefully corrected market report will appear in our next issue.

We are indebted to E. Moye & Co., produce and commission merchants, for a circular giving the ruling rates of the Pittsburgh produce market, from actual sales. Thanks.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 30.—Tobacco firm; sales at $16 50a28 00. Cotton dull and declined; middling 20½c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1872.

REMARKS.—We have to report a continued dull market, with more sellers than buyers, the latter not being inclined to invest. Prices remain the same as at our last issue. No sales were reported. Crude is selling at Parker's at $3 57½, being equal to 9½c here.

REFINED

Dull; prices very weak and lower. We quote nominally for eastern delivery: Spot or July 21⅛c; August, first half, 22c; last half, 22⅛c; first half of September 22⅜c; last half 22½c; August, September and October 22⅛c.

OIL BARRELS.

The market was dull, dealers being apart in their views. Prices are too unsettled to quote correctly.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, July 30.—From the *Courier* we learn that the market was steady and firm, with no particular change and very little doing. The market closed quiet, with the following sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$3 65
500 bbls upper road, spot	3 62½
500 bbls upper road, spot	3 65
6 cars lower road, spot	3 60
500 bbls lower road, spot	3 62½
500 bbls lower road, spot	3 60
500 bbls lower road, spot	3 60
1,000 bbls Oil City, regular	3 92½

NEW YORK, July 30.—Crude in bulk—More demand from refiners at steady prices: sales of 500 bbls at 12¾c. Refined firm; sales 4,000 bbls, a re-sale of contract, brought 22¾c; cargoes are quoted at 22¾c; cases quiet and steady at 28a29c. Philadelphia delivery easier and demand moderate: sales 2,000 bbls refined for July at 21⅞c; 1,000 bbls last half August at 22⅛c.

ROUSEVILLE, July 30.—Market quiet and dull; no inquiry; quoted at $3 60a3 65.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 30.—Market quiet and nothing doing at $3 60a3 65.

OIL CITY, July 30.—Market quiet but firm; ordinary on lower road $3 65; 47 gravity at Oil City $3 80 bid; $3 85 asked.

TITUSVILLE, July 30.—Market quiet and firm at $3 65.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—Market steady; S. W. 21¾c; crude in bulk 12c; cases 27½c; sales nothing; futures; August 22⅛c; September 22¾a22½c; October 23c; nothing doing.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—July 21¾c; first half August 22c; last half do 22⅛c asked; September 22½c; October 23c; crude 11¾c.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Freights very firm and scarce; nothing doing. Refined offered at 22¾c; crude nominally 12¾c.

OIL CITY, July 30.—Market very quiet at $3 80a3 90.

PARKER'S LANDING, July 30.—Market quiet and nominal; $3 57a3 60.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Owner	Sunbeam Oil Works	314
Owner	Excelsior Oil Works	80
Owner	American Oil Works	480
Thomas King	Liberty Oil Works	376
H. McKelvey	Vesta Oil Works	80
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	80
Duncan & Young	Standard Oil Works	894
J Bushnell	Keystone Oil Works	296
J Bushnell	Brilliant Oil Works	912
J Bennett	Riverside Oil Works	80
T M Perry	Riverside Oil Works	80
J Bushnell	Model Oil Works	450
Fisher Bros	Riverside Oil Works	234
Owner	Fairview Oil Works	782
P Hutchinson	Sterling Oil Works	474
J C Bidwell	Riverside Oil Works	154
Thomas King	Fairview Oil Works	234

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Sunbeam Oil Works	394	Excelsior Oil Works	80
American Oil Works	480	Liberty Oil Works	376
Vesta Oil Works	80	Sunbeam Oil Works	80
Standard Oil Works	894	Keystone Oil Works	296
Riverside Oil Works	548	Brilliant Oil Works	912
Model Oil Works	540	Fairview Oil Wks	1,016
Sterling Oil Works	474		
Total			6,080

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, July 29, 1872.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 412 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 104 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Vesta Oil Works, 299 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 300 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

John Spear & Co, 106 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Company, 350 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total 1,571

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Central Refining Co, 250 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Ralston & Waring, 471 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Total 721

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, July 30, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. h'd.	Horses, No. h'd.
Sunday	846	1,695	1,535	....
Monday	1,800	1,000	2,150	32
Tuesday	660	300	2,000	15

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. h'd.	Horses, No. h'd.
Monday	760	4,155	2,125	18
Tuesday	1,520	325	1,460	15

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle to-day have been fair, but, like the receipts of the last two weeks, are rather common in quality. The market opened up with a fair number of buyers in attendance. Those from the country are the only ones trying to buy, dealers from Philadelphia and New York holding off. Prices are pretty much the same as last week on common stock, and as there are none of the best here, it is pretty hard to tell what the price would be. The demand for prime cattle is good, and with but few here the market is fair.

Following are the prices ruling for the different grades and kinds: Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, $6 75 to $7 00; prime 1,300 lbs steers, $6 25 to $6 50; fair 1,200 lbs steers, $5 75 to $6 00; fair 1,100 lbs steers, $5 50 to $5 75; fair 1,000 lbs steers, $5 00 to $5 25; common, all weights, $4 50 to $5 00; cows, heifers, &c., $3 50 to $4 50; bulls $2 50 to $3 50.

Hogs.

The run of hogs to-day light. The market opened up firm, and with but few on sale, trade ruled active and closed about as it opened, $5 65 for best tops. The advance is caused by the light arrivals, and unless they come more plenty prices will go higher. Hogs sold on last Saturday for $5 25, and this day week ago for $4 75; now they are fully one dollar per hundred higher. Following are the rates: Extra Philadelphia $4 65; prime Philadelphia $4 50 to $4 60; Baltimore $5 10 to $5 25; Yorkers $4 90 to $5.

Sheep.

The run of sheep to-day was fair. Trade ruled active and sales were made of pretty near all the offerings at about last week's figures, the market closing in the evening moderately firm at the following prices: Extra, 90 lbs sheep, $5 75 to $5 90; prime, 85 lbs sheep, $5 35 to $5 50; good 80 lbs sheep, $5 00 to $5 25; fair 75 lbs sheep, $4 50 to $4 75; common, $3 00 to $4.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 30, 1872.

FLOUR—Steady and in fair demand; good to choice spring extras $6 25a7 25; Minnesota $6 75a8 00; supers $3 00a5 00.

GRAIN—Wheat firm at $1 31½ seller August; $1 15 seller September; $1 12 seller the year, offered; $1 31½ cash. Corn steady, closing quiet at 42½c seller August; 42½a42¾c cash; 44c seller September; rejected 39½a40c. Oats firm and active at 27½a28c cash; 26⅝a26⅞c seller August; 26⅛c seller September. Rye firmer and quiet at 58½c seller September; 61c cash. Barley firmer for future at 58c seller August; 58½a59c seller September.

PROVISIONS—Pork inactive, with no sales; offered at $14 25 seller August; $14 75 cash. Lard strong; summer salable at 8c; winter 9c. Sweet preserved hams firm; winter nominally 13½a14½c; summer 11½a12½c. Bulk meats firmly held; shoulders 5¾a5⅞c; short rib sides 7¾a7⅞c.

WHISKY—Easier; reported sales at 89a89½a90c, closing at 89c bid, and 90c asked.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Cotton more active and lower, with a brisk export demand; middling upland 21½c. Flour firm, with a limited export demand; superfine Western and State $5 40a5 75; common to good $6 25a6 50; good to choice $6 55a7 30. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky quiet and steady at 94c. Wheat lower with rather more doing, chiefly for export; northwest spring, afloat, $1 48. white western $1 80; amber western $1 70. Rye quiet; western 72c. Barley unchanged. Malt quiet; four rowed State $1 25. Corn in moderate export demand; steamer, western mixed, 60a61½c; sail do 62a62½c. Oats dull; western 41a42½c. Eggs firm; western 20a21c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee in fair request; Rio 15¼a18¼c. Sugar in fair request; fair to good refining 8½a8⅞c; Cuba 8½a9½c. Molasses dull but unchanged. Rice quiet at at 8¾a9½c. Petroleum—Crude 12¾a12½c; refined 22½c. Provisions—Pork quiet and steady; mess $13 65a13 75. Beef dull but unchanged. Cut meats firm; shoulders 6a6⅞c; hams 11½a14c. Lard heavy; No 1 to prime steam, new, 8a8½c; old 8¾a8⅞c; kettle 9½c. Butter dull; western 10a16c. Cheese scarcely so firm at 11a12½c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, July 30.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,360, making the supply for the week thus far 4,590 head, or 270 cars, against 293 cars same time last week. The market opened active and strong at ¼c advance on last week's prices; there was a run of cattle of inferior grade and but few prime lots in the yards: About 1,300 head were disposed of; 70 Michigan, 1,168 lbs, $6 12½; 1,700 averaging 1,237 lbs, $6 50; 160 Michigan, 903 to 1,139 lbs, $4 25 to $6 00; 32 Ohio, 1,292 lbs, $6 50; 290 Indiana, 1,055 to 1,412 lbs, $5 62½ to $6 95; 417 Illinois, 1,058 to 1,338 lbs, $5 87½ to $6 70; 138 Cherokee, 875 lbs, $4 25. Sheep—Receipts to-day 400, making the supply for the week thus far 2,400, against 3,400 same time last week. Market not yet fairly opened; run of stock poor in quality. Hogs—receipts to-day 400, making the supply for the week 6,800, against 8,800 same time last week. Market steady at 5c per cwt advance on last weeks prices; the demand is good for stock of inferior grade; 110 Illinois 191 lbs $4 95; 107 Indiana 206 lbs $5 00; 90 do 163 lbs $4 70; 186 do 188 lbs $4 87½.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—Flour in fair demand and prices advanced for old, with sales at $8; new $7 50a7 75. Wheat in fair demand for best samples; old $1 60a1 62; new $1 45a1 50. Corn dull and lower at 47c. Rye—demand fair; market firm at 72a75c. Oats dull but unchanged. Barley dull and nominal. Groceries steady. Oils quiet and unchanged. Butter—demand good at full prices; choice 20a22c. Cheese—demand fair and prices advanced to 10½a11c. Pork dull and nominal; regular $13 00. Lard dull and nominal; steam 8⅝a8¾c; kettle 8¾c. Bulk meats firm; demand fair and offerings light at 5⅞a7½a7⅝a8c. Bacon firm and in fair demand, with sales at 6¼a9c. Hogs steady and in moderate demand at $4 75a5 10. Whisky in fair demand at lower rates; held at 86, sales.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The dry goods market shows some improvement in consequence of a more general demand from city jobbers, and better inquiry from out of town. Buyers are appearing in town in large numbers. The west is well represented, but the buyers have not done much in the way of actual purchases, their attention being given more to looking around. The *Daily Bulletin* says: Holders feel safe in retaining prices firmly at previous quotations, as the market is not largely stocked in excess of even the most moderate demand, and the few sales usual at this season of the year, would tend to greater firmness if not a positive advance. Sprague's new dark prints are in good demand, with some choice styles sold ahead at 12c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 30.—Flour scarce and firm. Wheat dull and market unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 35½; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 27. Corn dull and declined; No 2 mixed 43c. Oats dull and declined; No 2 26c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No 1, 60c. Barley dull and nominal; fall No 2 58c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, July 30.—Flour active, firm and 25c higher. Old wheat—none offered, and prices are unchanged; new is higher; No 2 red winter sold at $1 35. Corn quiet at 50c. Oats steady and in moderate demand at 36c. Petroleum—refined firm and unchanged.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 30.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat steady; No 2 white Wabash $1 75; amber Michigan $1 53a1 55. Corn a shade better and in good demand; high mixed 49½c; low mixed 48; no grade 46c. Oats quiet but steady; No 2 32c. Pork and lard—No sales.

COTTON MARKETS.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 30.—Cotton dull and unchanged.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 30.—Cotton dull; middling upland 20½a21c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 114⅞@115.

NEW YORK, July 30—P. M.

MONEY.

Money closed easy at from 2 to 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange firmer.

GOLD.

Gold dull most of the day, becoming active in the afternoon owing to increased demand from merchants to pay customs, and sales were made at 115, closing at 114⅞a115. Carrying rates 1½a2 per cent. Clearings $40,000,000. Treasury disbursements $195,000. Engagements for export to-morrow $780,000, including $280,000 silver.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments higher and strong.

U.S.6s1881,cps.	117⅝a118	5-20s, 1867	115⅞a116
5-20s, 1862	116	5-20s, 1868 cps.	115⅞
5-20s, 1864	116 a116½	10-40s, cupons	112⅞a113
5-20s, 1865	116⅛a116½	Currency 6s	114⅛a114½
5-20s, 1865, new	114⅞	New 5s	113⅞

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull and steady.

Tennessees, old	73½	S. Carolinas, April	25
Tennessees, new	73	Missouri 6s	94
S. Carolinas, July	29½		

THE STOCK MARKET.

Stocks quiet, Pacific Mail being the only feature of activity. Panama was exceptionally strong. Northwestern, Erie and Indiana Central were fairly dealt in. The market generally was without material change, closing dull and steady at the following quotations:

Western Union	75⅝	Illinois Central	
Adams Express	97½	Cleveland & Pittsb'g	91½
Fargo Express	88	N. W., common	75¾
American Express	74¼	do pref	91
United States do	84½	Rock Island	112¾
Pacific Mail	76⅛	St. Paul	57
N. Y. Central	98¾	do pref	79
Erie	51⅞	Toledo & Wabash	76
Harlem		Fort Wayne	96
Michigan Central	116½	Chicago & Alton	117½
Mich. Southern	92⅝	Ohio and Mississippi	46
Union Pacific	37⅞	Quicksilver	42½

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—Flour—for the best grades of spring and winter the demand is good at full prices; superfine $5 00a5 50. Wheat quiet and steady; new red $1 60. Corn dull; yellow 62c. Rye quiet. Oats 38a44c.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1872.

City of New York	August	1	Liverpool.
Calabria	August	1	Liverpool.
City of Paris	August	3	Liverpool.
Republic	August	3	Liverpool.
Holland	August	3	Liverpool.
Anglia	August	3	Glasgow.
Russia	August	7	Liverpool.
Olympia	August	7	Glasgow.
Minnesota	August	7	Liverpool.
City of Limerick	August	8	Liverpool.
India	August	10	Glasgow.
Queen	August	10	London.
Abyssinia	August	10	Liverpool.
City of Antwerp	August	10	Liverpool.
Washington	August	10	France.
Adriatic	August	10	Liverpool.
Egypt	August	10	Liverpool.
Cuba	August	14	Liverpool.
Trinacria	August	14	Glasgow.
Idaho	August	14	Liverpool.
Batavia	August	17	Liverpool.
Baltic	August	17	Liverpool.
Italy	August	17	Liverpool.
California	August	17	Glasgow.
Scotia	August	21	Liverpool.
Iowa	August	21	Glasgow.
Manhattan	August	21	Liverpool.
Algeria	August	24	Liverpool.
France	August	24	France.
Austria	August	24	Glasgow.
Wisconsin	August	28	Liverpool.
Helvetia	August	28	London.
Britannia	August	28	Glasgow.
Columbia	August	31	Glasgow.
Ville de Paris	Sept'r	7	France.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., July 30, 1872.

River stationary with three feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 78 at 5 P. M. F.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., July 30, 1872.

River falling with about five feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 79 at 6 P. M. C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., July 30, 1872.

Warm and clear. Departed—Carrie Brooks, Pittsburgh, 7 A. M.; Courier, for Parkersburg, 10:30 A. M.; Belle Vernon, for St. Louis, 12 M. River six feet two inches and swelling slowly. M.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Hendricks	Geneva.
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
Carrie Brooks	Darlington	Wheeling.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Hendricks	Geneva.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.
Julia, No. 2	Stull	Zanesville.

Monongahela four feet three inches and falling.

Boats to Leave To-day.

Brownsville and Geneva, U. S. M., 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.		
Elizabeth	Elizabeth	Houghton, 3 P. M.
Cincinnati	Exchange	Evans, 4 P. M.
Wheeling	Carrie Brooks	Darlington, 12 M.

THE marks last evening indicated four feet three inches and falling. The weather during the day was cloudy but very warm. Trade in the vicinity of the landing was not very active.

THE steamer Julia No. 2, Capt. Stull, left for Zanesville with a fair trip.

THE Mary Ann descended the falls yesterday morning, and will have her tow in shape ready to leave to-day.

IT is estimated that the amount of coal that will go below on the rise will be between five and six million bushels.

CAPT. DEWOLF, of the steamer Oriole, is building a new boat at Wise's boat-yard at Ironton. She will have four engines.

THE snagboat S. Thayer has left for a six months' cruise up Arkansas river. After that time she will go into Ouachita river.

THE Blue Lodge, the last of the coal fleet, arrived from Pittsburgh yesterday with a full tow. She returned with an empty tow.

THE Dexter broke a hog-chain and let her wheel drop on the upper rapids recently, and is now undergoing repairs on the LeClaire ways.

JOHN MEANS, ESQ., is organizing a stock company, with a capital of $700,000, for the purpose of starting a furnace and nail mill at Ashland, Ky.

THE B. H. Hunt broke her piston rod and knocked out a cylinder head a short distance above Danville, the other day. She went to Paducah for repairs.

CAPT. JOHN J. COLLIER, formerly of the Anglo Saxon, and other old time steamers, died at his residence at Branch Hill, Clermont county, Ohio, on July 5th.

A MAN named Wilson took deck passage at Cairo, on the Quickstep, for Evansville, and when a short distance above Uniontown, fell overboard and was drowned. He had been drinking.

THE G. H. Wilson was due at Quincy Saturday, where the barge Blue Bird, loaded with pork, viz: 18,127 shoulders and 8,453 sides, the weight of which is 648,111 pounds, was awaiting transportation to this port.

THE sternwheel steamer M. J. Wicks was sold on Saturday, at St. Louis, by Capt. Williams Barnes, and Mitchell and Tansey, to the barge line, for $20,000 cash. She is two years old, and cost when new $50,000.

MONDAY'S Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: The Coal Hill, bound for St. Louis, descended the falls with two empty barges. She put one barge loaded with brick, through the canal. She goes to load with iron ore for Pittsburgh.

THE fine steamer Carrie Brooks, Capt. Darlington, takes her departure this day at 12 M., for Wheeling and intermediate ports. This boat has good accommodations and is in charge of competent and attentive officers. The clerks are Messrs. Dorsey and Kirker.

THE U. S. Mail packets on the slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are sidewheelers, and were built expressly for the trade, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Captain A. S. Carlile on the wharfboat.

THE beautiful steamer New Exchange, Capt. E. Evans, takes her departure this day for Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg and Cincinnati. For speed, superior accommodations and careful officers, this boat stands A No. 1. Capt. J. M. Vandergrift has charge of the office.

THE case of Case & Co., rapids improvement contractors, vs. the United States, involving the payment of $50,000 by the government to the plaintiffs, for work done on Rock Island Rapids, is now being tried at Rock Island. Among the principal witnesses in the case are Hon. Wm. T. Alpine, formerly State Engineer of New York, and now Engineer for the Austrian government; also Daniel G. Jenne, State Engineer of Illinois.

A DECK passenger, named John Kiblin, believed to be an Irishman, got on board the Belle Memphis on her last trip up at Cairo. When just below Bailey's Landing he jumped overboard and was lost. He seemed to have been drinking when he came on board, but had gone to sleep on the afterguards, and it is presumed that he was awakened from a sleep by the noise made in casting off the lines of a fuel boat in tow, and in his fright jumped over.

IN TOWN—Capt. John Klinefelter, and old time boatman, and one of the most accomplished officers that ever trod the deck of a steamer. We remember the Captain as commander of the Utica, Hibernia, Hibernia No. 2, Gossomar, Lacrosse, and Pennsylvania. What the Captain did not know about steamboating was not worth enquiring after. The Captain quit boating some years since and has ever since resided on his farm in Illinois.

CINCINNATI.—The Collier and barges passed up Saturday to Pittsburgh from St. Louis. She had about 1,000 tons ore on her two barges, one of which was for Ashland, and the other for Pittsburgh. E. H. Williams and Leander Patterson were her pilots from here.

The Granite State left for Pittsburg Saturday, rather light. Capt. Kerr said he only came down here to run a race with the Fleetwood.

THE St. Louis Packet Company's wharfboat at Memphis being no longer of use to that institution, is about to be sold to the Cincinnati and Memphis Packet Company, the boats of which expect to make it available during the ensuing business season. It was expected to send the boat to Chicot, and arrangements were made to that effect, but a more favorable offer from the Cincinnati company caused the above disposition.

ST. LOUIS.—The Sunday *Republican* says: At the ore mill yesterday three barges were loading for Jones & Laughlins, Pittsburgh, and two barges for Grand Tower. The Wild Cat's barges commence loading to-morrow. The Carrie V. Kountz, now being elongated 50 feet on the Carondelet ways, will be completed in about one week. She will carry 1,200 tons when ready for business. Capt. Silas Adkins will exhibit on 'Change, Monday, a model of a new canal boat, which is to compete for the prize of $100,000 in the Erie canal. The patent is an invention of a poor man who wishes to dispose of a part of it. Capt. Adkins says it is the best invention that has come under his notice, and that he has very little doubts but that it will come out the successful competitor.

THE Sioux City *Journal* of Wednesday, says: A letter from Doc. Terry says that the Nellie Peck made Sully in four days and nineteen hours, beating the Far West's best time half an hour. The Silver Lake left with sixty-three tons Benton freight, two hundred tons for Fort Peck, and about thirty-five tons of way business. She will go to Benton if she can get there, but probably will not go higher than Peck. She was just eighteen minutes in going out of sight after leaving the warehouse. The boat has been thoroughly overhauled, the old cabin having been removed and replaced by a small one. Her machinery has also been repaired and refitted. Capt. Johnson believes he now has one of the best boats on the Missouri. Durfee said that Andy said that he was going to drive the Lake to Buford in seven days. If he does he will have the champion boat of the river.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R.

Fairbanks, M & co, 4 spring presses; Paul Candy, 5 bbls alcohol; Kramer & V, 10 cases crackers, 25 bxs do; Philip Hamberger, 15 bbls sprits; M Munhall & co, 27 do do, 3 do gin; Parke & co, lot copper; Hamilton, S A & co, 1 car lumber; McCune, W & co, 1 bbl umber; A J & D Chambers, 1 car broken glass; Reese Owens, 50 tcs lard; Mullin & Malony, 1 car s iron; Porter, Bell & co, 1 bbl umber; Littell & M, 2 bbls syrup; J L Reed & Son, 6 bx books; Schoemaker & co, 700 bbls flour; K Bracken, 1 car stoves; Coleman, R & co, 1 kg nails; Z H Tim, 1 case handles; P H Laufman & Bro, 8 cases straps, 8 do handles; W Smith, Son & co, 22 bxs f jars; Euterprise Glass co, 14 do do; M W Sackett & co, 24 do do; Ammon, M & co, 13 bx bottles; J Benedict, 18 sks rags; Martin Hays, 10 hhds tobacco; Houck, McC & co, 400 bbls flour; J Rose, 50 bales hay; Shipton & Wallace, 50 bbls h wines; Woodworth & D, 41 bxs cheese; M McNary, lot h h goods; S Cadman & Son, 1 bx t irons; Henderson Bros, 1 bdl springs; Knox & Orr, 1 bx tea; T C Jenkins, 200 bx cheese; Arbuthnot, Shannon & co, 3 bxs mdse; A Krute, 91 bdls wool; Mellin & M, lot s iron; Moorhead & co, 2 sheets iron; Mutual Glass co, 1 bx glass; J S Marvin, 1 bx crackers; A Hartupee & co, 12 bbls flour; Watt, Lang & co, 100 bbls do; Beckert & Gering, 176 bags oats; Jno McCullough, 20 bbls alcohol; M Munhall, 15 bbls whisky, 20 hf bbls do; Anderson & M, 4 slabs steel; Penn Salt Co, 7 bxs lye; C Miller, 1 car stone; Hawk & D, 25 bgs hops; Samuel Lindsay & co, 100 barrels flour; Mullin & Malony, 1 car s iron; Woodworth & D, 1 bbl eggs; W J Wallace, 6 meat blocks; Bissell & co 270 f b tile; A Kirkpatrick & co, 30 doz brooms; B H Ruble, 139 couplings; Arbuthnot & T, 6 cases flannels; F H Stewart, 1 bx brushes; W A Bartley, 4 bbls vinegar; H Rea jr, 3 bbls apples, 13 do potatoes, 8 bgs do; C Miller, 1 car stone; W Barker, jr & co, 38 sks wool; Mullin & M, lot old iron; W P Townsend, 14 casks rivets, 1 keg do; Davis, Chambers & co, 14 sks kegs; Jno Hinecliffe, 1 car stone; D Wallace, 2 cars wheat; Pitts Elevator, 1 car rye; S B Floyd, 1 car shelled corn; Marshall & co, 3 cars wheat.

ALLEGHENY STATION—R Knox & Son, 80 bbls flour; J Lautuer, 6 cases w in shape; O F Lamm & cs, 24 bdls bows; C G McMillen, 1 car pipe; Houck, McCague & co, 190 bags oats; A G Neff, 1 car lime; M Hechelman & co, 244 sks b malt; J M Hemphill, 3 cars staves, 1 do heading; Superior Iron Company, 6 cars lime stone; H Cordier, 1 car staves; Arbuckle & co, 43 emt boxes, 15 do f barrels; Hays & Son, 14 do ale bbls; Young & Booth, lot do; Geo Stewart, 40 bbls flour; C H Schwanberg & co lot emt boxes; A J Nillis & co, 2 boxes castings; T H Nevin & co, 12 sks kegs; Fahnestock, H & S, 16 do do; J Schoonmaker, & Son, 4 do do; McKown, Owens & co, 1 bx sundries; Larhe & Hax; 15 beef hides, 1 bdl c skins; D L Clark & co, 10 bxs bottles; Beymer, Bauman & co, 22 sks kegs, 22 emt l do; S Dyer, 4 bbls apples; John Herbert, 3 bbls pears; 1 do apples; J K Shiner & co, 1 car lime; Isabella Furnace co, 3,500 brick; Jas Prescott & Sons, 60 chimney tops; Tate, Munden & Tate, 100 do do; J M Barr, jr, 1 hf car clay pipes; Douglass & Hays, 1 car lumber; Reed Bros, 1 do do; Alexander Patterson, 1 do do; Mullen, Stein & co, 2 do do; R & M Jenkinson, 39 pails tobaco; F Owens, 81 bbls apples, 4 do potatoes; Chas Carroll, 1 bx mdse; R Reo, 2 doz chairs, 1 hf do do rockers; R & W Jenkinson, 3 cases segars; L Mutzog, 8 coils rope; Straub & Gross, 9 doz riddles; Jas McCutcheon, 1 bdl poles, 3 do hubs; W H Brill, 1 bx cans; Samuel McKene, 1 bbl apples; J S Clark & co, 1 do eggs; F Owens, 3 do apples; M A Fuchs, lot s ware.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

Voight, M & co, 5 bbls apples; Reese Owens, 50 trcs hams; James H Parker, 50 trcs do; J & W Fairley, 190 sks corn, 189 bags oats; Loh & Cooley, 2 bbls eggs; H Riddle, Son & co, 5 bbls do; Scobia, Reed & co, 1 car cider mills; Murphy & Young, 2 dog powers; Spratt, Johnson & co, 1 do; J Henderson & Bro, 1 bbl oil; W H Graff & co, 2 bbls eggs; Geo Ober, 262 sks malt; Lang & McK, 160 sks g feed; Pickersgill, L & co, 1 box wood; W B Hays & Son, 8 trcs shoulders; F Sellers & co, 5 trcs shoulders, 1,372 s c hams; Voight, O & co, 1 car wheat; Samuel Hall & Son, 1 car grain drills; Scott & Gissl, 2 cars corn; W & D Rinehart, 9 hhds tobacco; J P Hunter, 20 bbls oil; J Hepply, 150 sks ship stuff.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Bunton & M, 1 car lumber; Lockhart & F, 100 oil bbls; F Alden, 6 g staves; J Wilson, 20 hf bbls fish; Paine & A, 1 bbl grease; J Hammett & Son, 5 rolls leather; Cunningham & I, 5 bxs glass; C P Markle, 61 bdls paper; A & D Chambers, 14 bbls glass; J Lindsay, 33 bxs g w; G E Palmer, 3 bbls oil; Young & M, 3 w drawers; Lemon & Weise, lot furniture; C A Warmcastle, 100 oil bbls; J & A Deiz, 1 tub cheese; J L L Knox, 1 car stone; S B Floyd, 180 sks oats; T B Young, 1 lot furniture; E Moye, 25 bxs cheese; W Sumner, 1 sew machine; Pittsburgh Paper Mfg co, 23 bales paper; G N Hoffstoot, 49 g hides; Dilworth Bros, 1 lot o meal; J Porterfield, 1 lot o meal; Mills & co, 200 pcs pipe; Hussey, W & co, 1 car clay; Watt, L & co, 100 bbls flour; T C Jenkins, 100 do do; J Wells, 1 lot scrap iron.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

H H Warner, 1 car junk; Isabella Furnace 10 cars limestone; J C Buffum, lot emp bottles; W H Buffum, do do; Pier, Dannals & co, lot emp bbls; Spencer & McKay, do do; McCandless, J & co, 5 bales mdse; McCullough, S & co, 4 bags bags; P Cunningham, lot sundries; Star Brick co, 1 car clay; Anderson & Woods, 126 bars iron; Carnagie, K & co, 3 cars limestone; Shoenberger, B & co, 3 do do; Miller, Barr & P, 1 car scrap steel; Whitmore, W, & co, 1 box h ware; R Buckhart, lot sheep and calf skins; S. Hamilton, 1 piano; E & C Maginn 1 bx reasins; Jas Callery, 15 hides, 8 calf skins; S Hare & Son, 10 pieces machinery, 1 combined reaper and mower; T Welsh & bro, 1 keg butter, 1 bbl eggs, 1 coop poultry; G A Williams, 5 bbls eggs; Wm Hoffman, lot calves; Jno Hoffman, lot do; D. Casey, lot poultry; Voight, Mahood & co, 7 bbls potatoes; I & A Deitz, 1 bbl do; Guyer & McBush, 1 bbl do; Mellon D W, 18 bush do; John Swineberger, lot hides & tallow, 4 calves; Mrs McKelvey, 14 bush apples; Jno Seibert, 18 bush potatoes; Mrs Plifer, 8 bush apples; Jas Parry, lot 8 iron.

West Penn Railroad.

2 cars lumber, Reed Bro; 3 cars lumber, Spang, C & co; 2 cars lumber, W Anshutz & co; 2 half chests tea, A Moore; 5 pkgs tobacco, W H Park; 10 bbls seed, Heinz & Noble; 22 boxes h nails, Straub & co; 1 half chest tea, W S Smith Bro, 35 shroub, Hack & S; 36 bdls sash, 30 bdls doors, Hoap, Jones & co; 5 half chests tea, W Sedden.

Geneva.

PER STEAMER WEST VIRGINIA.—S R Patterson, 39 bales hay, 6 sks wool, 11 bbls apples; J C Buffum, 5 bxs e bottles; J H Johnson, 1 box; M F Cassidy, 2 coops chickens, 1 basket eggs; W Means, 1 pkg; Voigt, Mahood & co, 1 bx berries; Rankin & Bro, 1 coop chickens; E Haugh, 12 kegs; J S McKee, 8 baskets potatoes, 4 do cabbage; J Johnson, 12 buck berries.

Brownsville and Geneva.

PER STEAMER GENEVA—A S Carlile, 200 bdls paper, 1 basket eggs, 2 do mdse, 9 do berries; Spencer & McKay, 2 ale bbls; Flig & Hill, 14 bales hay, 2 bxs butter, 2 do eggs; J C Buffum, 6 bxs bottles; J Porterfield, 4 bbls crackers; Watt, Lang & co, 48 sks oats; J Money, 24 buckets berries; R Sickles, 67 bskts do; H Arnold, 9 do do; Pier, Dannals & co, 5 ale bbls; Kearns, 20 bbls flour.

PER STEAMER E. BENNETT.—A S Carlile, 200 bdls paper; J C Buffum, 2 bxs bottles; C Holmes, 8 emp bbls; Godfrey & Clark, 13 rolls paper, 14 emp casks, 1 sack potatoes; Jas McKenna, 7 baskets produce; McBane & Anger, 2 bdls bags; Dilworth & Bro, 9 bkgs; McCracken & Bro, 7 bbls apples; Derrington & Bro, 1 keg.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal, and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	3	Byers, McC & Co, o	1
J W Porter, m	2	Everson, G & B, o	3
Loomis & Co, m	1	Lewis, O & P, o	2
Reese, G & Co, m	2	Shoenberger, B & Co, o	21
Painter & Sons, m	1	Harbaugh, M & O, m	1
Paul Jones & Co, m	2	Jones & Laughlins, o	6
Lindsay & McC, o	1	J Wood, Sons & Co, m	3
Rodgers & B m	1	Etna Iron Co, o	3
Total			53

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J W Porter, m	5	J Reamer, m	2
Moorhead, m	6	Malin & B, m	4
Dilworth, P & Co, m	4		
Total			22

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Caughey & Hallman, m	4	Shoenberger B & Co, o	15
Pittsburgh Bolt Co, o	1	McKnight, P & Co, o	2
Lucy Furnace, o	12	Brown & Co, o	8
Total			31

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Lewis, O & P, m	4	McKnight, P & Co. o	13
Total			17

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	2	Loomis & C, m	1
Nimick & Co, b	1	Caughey & Hallman, m	1
Total			5

WEST PENN RAILROAD.

	Cars.
Spang, C & Co, m	1

Receipts of Coal per A. V. R. R.

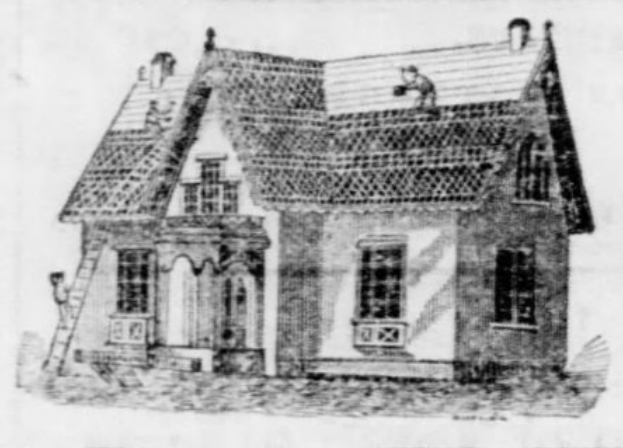
	Cars.		Cars.
Coleman, R & Co	16	S M Kier	20
Armstrong, D & Co	25		
Total			61

ROOFING.

GRAVEL ROOFING.

Woodside & Griffith,

ROOFERS AND DEALERS IN



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Full stock of Wagon Woodwork.

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353 LIBERTY STREET.

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G. FOLLANSBEE, JOHN P. SCOTT,
J. H. BORLAND, JACOB S. REYMER,
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GEO. H. ANDERSON ..... President.
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Entirely different from, and superior to other Extinguishers!

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We are Daily Opening New Additions to our Spring Stock of

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Have proved from the most ample experience an entire success: Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the best Family Medicines in use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have received the highest commendation from the thousands who have long used and know them, and will always render satisfaction to those who try them.

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WINSLOW ..... June —21 ..... July 8—23
METEOR ..... June —24 ..... July 9—24
INDIA ..... June —25 ..... July 10—25
ATLANTIC ..... June 11—26 ..... July 11—26
ST. PAUL ..... June 12—27 ..... July 12—29
ST. LOUIS ..... June 13—28 ..... July 15—30
CHINA ..... June —14 ..... July 1—16—31
ARCTIC ..... June —17 ..... July 2—17

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INMAN LINE.

Full Powered Clyde Built Iron Steamships:

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CITY OF CHESTER, CITY OF WASHINGTON.

From Pier 45, North River, New York, EVERY THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin ..... $75 00 gold.
Steerage to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow or Derry 30 00
Prepaid Tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow or Derry, through to Pittsburgh ..... $41 00 U. S. currency.

Apply to

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PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

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BEST REFINED CAST STEEL

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Refined German Plow and Spring Steel

CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE,
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Manufacturers of All Descriptions of

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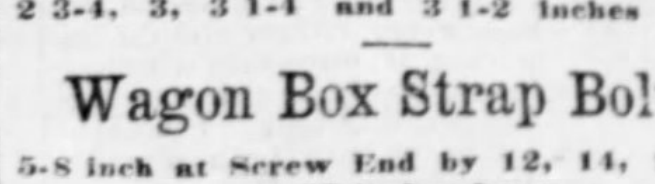

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THE VERY LATEST.

SUMNER'S SENSATION.

The Mountain Safely Delivered.

Indorsing Greeley With Abuse of Grant.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1872.

The following correspondence has taken place between Hon. Charles Sumner and colored citizens of the United States:

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1872.—*Sir:* We, the undersigned citizens of color, regarding you as the purest and best friend of our race, admiring your consistent course in the United States Senate and elsewhere as the special advocate of our rights, and believing your counsel at this critical juncture in the period of our citizenship would be free from personal feeling and partisan prejudice, have ventured to request your opinion as to what action the colored voters of the nation should take in the Presidential contest now pending. The choice of our people is now narrowed down to General Grant or Horace Greeley. Your long acquaintance with both, and your observation, have enabled you to arrive at a correct conclusion as to which of the candidates, judging from their antecedents as well as their present position, will if elected enforce the requirements of the Constitution and laws respecting our civil and political rights with the most heartfelt sympathy and greatest vigor. We hope and trust you will favor us with such reply as will serve to enlighten our minds upon this subject, and impel our people to go forward in the right direction. Our confidence in your judgment is so firm that, in our opinions, thousands of intelligent colored voters of the country will be guided in their action by your statement and advice. Hoping to receive a reply soon, we have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servants.

[Signed] A. T. Augusta, Md.; David Fisher, Sr.; John H. Smith, Edward Crouse, Wm. F. A. Wormley, Wm. Wilson, R. W. Tompkins, John H. Brown, Henry Lacy, W. H. Bell, J. L. N. Bowen, M. D.; Jacob Dewitter, Samuel Proctor, J. J. Ketchum, Charles N. Thomas, Wm. H. Shorter, Henry Hill, Thurman J. Shadd, George D. Johnston, Chris. A. Fleetwood, Charles F. Bruce, David Fisher, Jr., David King and William Polkeny.

To Hon. Charles Sumner.

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1872.

Gentlemen and Fellow-Citizens: If I have delayed answering your communication of July 11th, which was duly placed in my hands by your committee, it is not because the proper course for you seemed doubtful, but because I wished to reflect upon it and be aided by information. Since then I have carefully considered the inquiries you have addressed me, and listened to much on both sides, but my best judgment is in harmony with my early convictions. I am touched by the appeal you make. It is true I am a friend of your race, and I am glad to be assured that in your opinion I have held a constant course in the Senate and elsewhere as the special advocate of your rights. That course, by the blessing of God, I mean to hold so long as life lasts. I know your infinite wrongs and feel for them as my own. You only do me simple justice when you add a belief that my counsel at this critical juncture of your citizenship would be free from personal feelings and partisan prejudice. In answering your inquiries, I can have no feeling except for your good, which I most anxiously seek, nor can any prejudice of any kind be allowed to interfere. The occasion is too solemn. Especially is there no room for personal feeling or for partisan prejudice. No man or party can expect power except for general welfare. Therefore, they must be brought to a standard of truth that they may be seen in life and act.

You are right in saying that the choice for the Presidency is now narrowed down to President Grant or Horace Greeley. One of these is to be taken, and assuming my acquaintance with both, and my observation of their lives, you invite my good judgment between them, asking me especially which of the two, judging from their antecedents, as well as present position, would enforce the Constitution and laws, securing your civil and political rights with the most heartfelt sympathy and greatest vigor. Here I remark that in this inquiry you naturally put your rights in the foreground. So do I, believing most sincerely that the best interests of the whole country are associated with the completest recognition of your rights, so that the two races shall live together in unbroken harmony. I also remark that you call attention to two things—the "antecedents of the two candidates," and secondly, their "present position." You wish to know from these which gives assurance of the most heartfelt sympathy and greatest vigor in the maintenance of your rights. In other words, which, judging from the past, will be your truest friend.

The communication with which you have honored me is not alone. Colored fellow-citizens in other parts of the country, I may say in nearly every part of the Union, have made a similar request, and some complain that I have thus far kept silent. I am not insensible to this appeal, but if my opinion is given it must be candidly, according to my conscience. In this spirit I answer your inquiries, beginning with the antecedents of the two candidates.

Horace Greeley was born to poverty and educated himself in a printing office. President Grant, fortunate in early patronage, became a cadet at West Point and was educated at public expense. One started with nothing but industry and a character, the other started with a military commission. One was trained as a civilian, the other as a soldier. Horace Greeley stood forth as a reformer and abolitionist. President Grant enlisted as a pro-slavery Democrat, and at the election of James Buchanan fortified by his vote all the pretensions of slavery, including the Dred Scott decision. Horace Greeley from early life was earnest and constant against slavery, full of sympathy with the colored race, and always foremost in the great battle for their rights. President Grant, except as a soldier, summoned by the terrible accident of war, never did anything against slavery, nor has he at any time shown any sympathy with the colored race. Horace Greeley earnestly desired that our colored fellow-citizens should vote, and ably championed impartial suffrage; but President Grant was on the other side. Beyond these contrasts, which are marked, it cannot be forgotten that Horace Greeley is a person of large heart and large understanding, trained to the support of human rights, always ready for any good cause, and never deterred by opposition or reproach, as when for long years he befriended your people. Add to these qualities, conspicuous in his life, inviting industry which leaves no moment without its fruit, abundant political knowledge, acquaintance with history, the instinct and grasp of statesmanship, an amicable nature, a magnanimous soul, and above all an honesty which no suspicion has touched, and you have a brief portraiture. These are the antecedents of Horace Greeley. Few of these things appear in the President. His great success in war and the honors he has won cannot change the record of his conduct toward your people, especially in contrast with the lifetime of fidelity of his competitor; while there are unhappy antecedents, showing that in the prosecution of his plans he cares nothing for the colored race.

The story is painful, but it must be told. I refer to the outrage he perpetrated upon Hayti, with its eight hundred thousand blacks, engaged in the great experiment of self-government. Here is most instructive antecedent, revealing beyond question his true nature. And the whole is attested by documentary evidence, conveying the idea of annexing Dominica, which is the Spanish part of the island; and shrinking at nothing, he began by using the war powers of the government in flagrant violation of the constitution, and then, at great expenditure of money, sent several armed ships of the navy, including monitors, to maintain the usurper Baez in power, that through him he might obtain the coveted prize. Not content with this audacious dictatorship, he proceeded to strike at the independence of the black republic, in open menace of war, and all without the sanction of Congress, to which is committed the war-making power. Sailing into the harbor of Port-au-Prince with our most powerful monitor, the "Dictator"—properly named for this service—also the frigate "Severn," as consort, and other monitors in their train, the Admiral, acting under instructions from Washington, proceeded to the executive mansion, accompanied by the officers of his squadron, and then pointing to the great war ships in sight from the windows dealt his menace of war, threatening to sink or capture Haytien ships. The President was black, not white. The Admiral would have done no such a thing to any white ruler, nor would our country have tolerated such menance from any government in the world. Here was indignity, not only to the black republic, with its population of 800,000, but to the African race everywhere, and especially in our own country. Nor did it end here. For months the navy of the United States was hovering on the coast, keeping that insulted people in constant anxiety, while President Grant was to them like a hawk sailing in the air and ready to swoop upon his prey. This heartless, cruel proceeding found a victim among our white fellow citizens. An excellent merchant of Connecticut, praised by all who knew him, was plunged into prison by Baez, where he was immured because it was feared he would write against the treaty of annexation, and this captivity was prolonged with the connivance of two agents of the President, one of whom is found constantly with him and is part of the military ring immediately about him. That such outrage could go unpunished shows the little regard of the President for human rights, whether in white or black.

I confess my trials as I was called to witness these things. Always a supporter of the administration, and secretly desiring to labor with it, I had never uttered a word with regard to it except in kindness. My early opposition to the treaty of annexation was reserved, so that for some time my opinions were unknown. It was only when I saw the breach of all law, human and divine, that I was aroused; and then began the anger of the President and of his rings, military and Senatorial. Devoted to the African race, I felt for them, besides being humbled, that the great republic, acting through its President, could set such an example, where the national Constitution, international laws and humanity were all sacrificed. Especially was I moved when I saw the indignity to the colored race, which was accomplished by trampling upon a fundamental principle of international law, declaring the equality of nations as our Declaration of Independence declares the equality of men. This terrible transaction, which nobody can defend, is among the antecedents of President Grant, from which you can judge how much the colored race can rely upon his heartfelt sympathies.

Nor can it be forgotten that shortly afterward, on the return of the Commission from this island, Hon. Frederick Douglass, a colored orator, accomplished in manners as in eloquence, was thrust away from the company of the Commissioners, at a common table, on the mail packet on the Potomac, almost in sight of the Executive Mansion, simply on account of his color. But the President, at whose invitation he had joined the Commission, never uttered a word in condemnation of this exclusion, and when entertaining the returned Commissioners at dinner carefully omitted Douglass, who was in Washington at the time, and thus repeated the indignity.

Other things might be mentioned as showing the sympathies of the President. But I cannot forget the civil rights bill, which is the capstone of that equality before the law to which all are entitled, without distinction of color. President Grant, who could lobby so assiduously for his San Domingo scheme, could do nothing for this beneficent measure during a long session of Congress. It was discussed constantly, and the colored people everywhere hung upon the debates, but there was no word of heartfelt sympathy from the President. At last, just before the nominating convention, he addressed a letter to a meeting of colored fellow-citizens in Washington, called to advance his cause, where he avoided the question by declaring himself in favor of the exercise of those rights to which every citizen should be justly entitled, leaving it uncertain whether the colored people are justly entitled to the rights secured by the pending bill. I understand that Horace Greeley has been already assailed by an impracticable Democrat as being friendly to this bill. Nobody has lisped against President Grant on this account.

Among the antecedents I deem it my duty to mention the little capacity for industry of the President in protecting colored people and in assuring peace at the South. Nobody can doubt that a small portion of the effort and earnest will, even without the lobbying so freely given to the San Domingo scheme, could have averted those Ku-klux outrages which we deplore, so that there would have been no pretense for further legislation by Congress. But he was disabled both by character and the drawback of his own conduct. After violating the constitution and international law to insult the Black Republic, and setting an example of insubordination, he was not in a condition to rebuke law breakers.

Passing from "antecedents," I come now to the "present position" of the two candidates, which is the subject of your next inquiry. If in any former particulars the two are on an equality, yet in all substantial respects the obvious advantage is with Horace Greeley. Each was nominated by reform conventions, one at Cincinnati and the other at Philadelphia, and in this respect they may seem to be on an equality. But it will not fail to be observed that the convention at Cincinnati was composed of able and acknowledged Republicans, many of whom have acted with the party from its first formation, who, without previous organization, came together voluntarily for the sake of reform and purity in the government; while on the other hand the convention at Philadelphia was composed of delegates chosen largely under the influence of officeholders, who assembled to sustain what is known as Grantism. Seeing the personal government and personal pretensions of President Grant, involving nepotism, repayment of gifts by official patronage, neglect of public duty, absenteeism, military rule, disregard of constitution and law, with general unfitness and indignity to the colored race, all of which is so unrepublican as to make its support impossible by true Republicans, therefore the convention at Philadelphia, though calling itself Republican, was less Republican than that at Cincinnati. The two platforms, so far as relates especially to the colored race, are alike in substance, but that of Cincinnati is expressed in terms most worthy of equal rights. It states and claims, "We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political." In either respects the platform of Cincinnati is the most republican, inasmuch as it sets itself against those unrepublican abuses which have been nursed by the President into pernicious activity.

From the two nominations and two platforms I come to the supporting of candidates, and here I look first at those immediately about them, and secondly at the popular support behind. Horace Greeley has among his immediate supporters in all parts of the country devoted and consistent Republicans, always earnest for reform and purity in the government, on whose lives there is no shadow of suspicion, being contrast in character to those rings which play such a part in the present administration of the country, known too well as military ring, Senatorial ring, and Custom House ring, through which the President acts. Such supporters are a very poor recommendation. Looking at the popular support behind, the advantage is still with Horace Greeley. President Grant has at his back a diversified army of office holders, drilled to obey the word of command. Speeches praising him are by officeholders and members of rings. Horace Greeley finds flocking to his support large numbers of Republicans unwilling to continue the existing misrule, and as allies with them a regenerated party, which comes forward to unite in the Liberal movement. The Democrats in joining Horace Greeley have changed simply, as President Grant changed when he joined the Republicans, except that he was rewarded at once with a high office. The change is open. Adopting the Republican platform, which places the equal rights of all under the safeguard of irreversible guarantees, and at the same time accepting the nomination of a life-long Abolitionist, who represents preeminently the sentiment of duty to the colored race, they have set their corporate seal to a sacred covenant. They may continue Democrats in name, but they are in reality Republicans by the same title that those who sustain Republican principles are Republicans; or rather they are Democrats according to the original signification of that word, dedicated to the rights of the people. It is idle to say that Horace Greeley and the Republicans that nominated him are any less Republicans because the Democrats unite with them in support of chosen principles and the candidate who represents them. Conversions are always welcome, and not less so because the change is in multitude, other than an individual. A political party cannot if it would, and should not if it could, shut the door against converts, whether counted by scores, hundreds or thousands. And so we find the supporters of President Grant announcing with partisan triumph the adhesion of a single Democratic politician, or a single Democratic newspaper. With equal reason and higher pride may the supporters of Horace Greeley announce the adhesion of the Democratic party, which, turning from the things that are behind, press on to those that are before. It is also idle to say that the election of Horace Greeley as President, with Gratz Brown as Vice President, both unchangeable Republicans, will be a return of the Democratic party to power. On the contrary, it will be the inauguration of Republican principles under the safe-guard of a Republican President and a Republican Vice President, with Democrats as avowed supporters. In the organization of his administration, and in the conduct of affairs, Horace Greeley will naturally lean upon those who represent best the great promises made of equal rights and reconciliation at Cincinnati. If Democrats are taken it will be as Republicans in heart, recognizing the associate terms of settlement as an irreversible finality. The hardihood of political falsehood reaches its extreme point when it is asserted that under Horace Greeley the freedmen will be enslaved, or that the colored people will in any way suffer in their equal rights. On the contrary, they have in his election not only the promises of the platform, but also the splendid example of a full generation, during which he has never wavered in asserting their rights. To suppose that Horace Greeley, when placed where he can do them most good will depart from the rule of his honest life is an insult to reason. It is none the less idle to suppose that Democrats supporting Horace Greeley expect or desire that he should depart from those principles which are the glory of his character. They have accepted the Cincinnati platform with its two-fold promises, and intend in good faith to maintain it. The Democrats cannot turn back, who, at the convention adopting this platform, sang Greeley songs to the tune of "Old John Brown, his soul is marching on." Seeking especially the establishment of character in the national government, they will expect their President to be always true to himself.

Therefore, I put aside partisan allegations that Horace Greeley has gone to the Democrats, or that he will be controlled by Democrats. Each is without foundation or reason. According to my judgment they are attempts to avoid what you recognize as the true issue, being the question between two candidates, or perhaps they may be considered as scare-crows to deter the timid. Nobody who votes for Horace Greeley will go to the Democrats, nor do I believe that when elected Horace Greeley will be under any influence except that enlightened conscience which will keep him ever true to the principles he represents.

Gentlemen, in thus answering your two inquiries I have shown why you, as colored fellow-citizens, and also all who would uphold your rights and save the colored race from indignity, should refuse to sanction the re-election of the President and put your trust in Horace Greeley. I ought to add that with him will be associated as Vice President Gratz Brown, whom I have known for years as a most determined abolitionist. The two together will carry into the national government an unswerving devotion to your rights, not to be disturbed by partisan dictation or sectional prejudice. Besides all this, which may fitly guide you in determining between the two candidates, it is my duty to remind you that as citizens of the United States and part of the country, your welfare is indissolubly associated with that of the whole country. Where all are prosperous you will be gainers. Therefore, while justly careful of your own rights you cannot be indifferent to the blessings of good government. It is for you to consider whether the time has not come for something better than the sword, and whether a character like Horace Greeley does not give stronger assurance of good government than can be found in the insulter of the colored race, already famous from the rings about him, and his plain inaptitude for civil life. The supporters of President Grant compel us to observe his offenses and short comings. The comparison they challenge cannot be declined. It will be for others in the present canvass to hold it before the American people.

Speaking now for myself, I have to say that my vote will be given for Horace Greeley, but in giving it I do not go to the Democratic party, nor am I any less a Republican. On the contrary, I am so much a Republican that I cannot support a candidate whose conduct in civil life has shown incapacity to associate Republican principles, and whose administration is marked by acts of delinquency, especially toward the colored race, by the side of which the allegations on the impeachment of Andrew Johnson were technical and trivial. Unquestionably Gen. Grant deserves impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors rather than renomination, and on trial it would have been enough to exhibit his seizure of the war power and his indignity to the black republic with its population of 800,000, in violation of the national constitution and of international law. And here a contrast arises between him and Abraham Lincoln. The latter in his first annual message recommends the recognition of what he called the independence and sovereignty of Hayti, but it is at these that President Grant has struck. One of Abraham Lincoln's first acts was to put the black republic on an equality with other powers. One of President Grant's acts was to degrade. I am so much of a Republican that I wish to see in the Presidential chair a lifetime abolitionist. I wish a President sincerely devoted to civil service reform, beginning with the one term principle, which President Grant once accepted but now disowns. I also wish a President who sets an example of industry and unselfish dedication to the public good, and I wish to see a President through whom we may expect peace and harmony instead of discord. Strangely President Grant seems to delight in strife. If he finds no enemy he falls upon his friends, as when he struck at the black republic, insulted Russia in his annual message, offended both France and Germany, and then in personal relations quarrelled generally.

My own personal experience teaches how futile is the charge that if Horace Greeley receives the Democratic vote, therefore he becomes a Democrat, or lapses under Democratic control. I was first chosen to the Senate by a coalition of Free Soilers and Democrats. Democratic votes helped to make me a Senator from Massachusetts, as they also helped to make my excellent friend, Mr. Chase, Senator from Ohio, and will help to make Horace Greeley President. But neither Mr. Chase or myself was on this account less faithful as a Free Soiler, and answering for myself I know that I never became Democratic or lapsed under Democratic control. I do not doubt that Horace Greeley will be equally consistent. The charge to the contrary so vehemently repeated seems to reflect the character of those who make it, except that many repeat it by rote. There is a common saying, "principles not men," and on this ground an appeal is made for President Grant, feeling that in any personal comparison with Horace Greeley he must fail. But a better saying is principles and men. I am for the principles of the Republican party in contradiction to Grantism, and I am for the man who truly represents them by these principles. I shall stand for them, I shall labor for them, and in their triumph I shall always rejoice. If any valued friend separates from me now it will be because he places man above principles. Early in public life I declared my little heed for party and my indifference to the name by which I was called, and now I confess my want of sympathy with those who would cling to the form after the spirit has fled.

Allow me to call attention to another and controlling consideration, which cannot be neglected by good citizens. Watching the remarkable movement which has ended in the double nomination of Horace Greeley, it is easy to see it did not proceed from politicians, whether at Cincinnati or at Baltimore. Evidently it was the heart of the people sorely wrung by the war and the controversies it engendered, which found expression. Sir Phillip Sidney said of the uprising in the Netherlands, "it is the spirit of the Lord and irresistible." And such spirit is manifest now, notwithstanding the counter-acting influences of politicians, Republican and Democrat. In fact against persistent ridicule, and against extravagant and unscrupulous opposition, the nomination at Cincinnati was triumphantly adopted at Baltimore. Such an unprecedented victory, without concert or propulsion of any kind, can be explained only by supposing that it is in harmony with the popular longing. That the Democrats, and especially those of the South, should adopt a life-time abolitionist for President, is assurance of their willingness to respect the rights of their colored fellow-citizens. With that reconciliation, of which Mr. Greeley was the early representative, in standing by Jefferson Davis at his trial and signing his bail bond, he showed the same sentiment of humanity he so constantly displayed in standing by the colored race throughout their prolonged trial, so that two discordant races find kindred hospitality in him, and it thus becomes a tie of union. His nomination has been adopted by Democrats in convention assembled. This was an event which the supporters of President Grant declared impossible. I do not see how it can be regarded otherwise than as a peace offering. As such it is of infinite value. It is a revolution, and its success in pacifying the country will be in proportion to its acceptance by us. I dare not neglect the great opportunity, nor can I stand aloof. It is in harmony with my life, which places peace above all things except the rights of men. Thus far in constant efforts for the colored race I have sincerely sought the good of all, which I was sure would be best obtained in fulfilling the promises of the Declaration of Independence, making all equal in rights. The spirit in which I acted appears in an early speech, when I said "nothing in hate, nothing in vengeance, nor have I hoped for punishment." Most anxiously I have looked for the time, which seems now at hand, when there shall be a reconciliation, not only between the North and South, but between the two races, so that the two sections and two races may be lifted from the ruts and grooves in which they are now fastened, and instead of irritating antagonism without there shall be sympathetic co-operation. The existing differences ought to be ended.

There is a time for all things, and we are admonished by a wide-spread popular uprising, bursting the bonds of party, that the time has come for estrangement to cease between a people who, by the ordinance of God, must live together. Gladly do I welcome the happy signs. Nor can I observe without regret the colored people, in organized masses, resisting friendly overtures, even to the extent of intimidating those who are the other way. It is for them to consider carefully whether they should not take advantage of the unexpected opening and recognize the bail bond given at Baltimore as assurance of peace, holding the parties to the full performance of its conditions, provided always their rights are fixed. I am sure it cannot be best for the colored people to band together in hostile camp, provoking antagonism and keeping alive the separation of races. Above all there must be no intimidation, but every voter must act fairly, without constraint from league or lodge, and much better will it be when the two political parties compete for your votes, each anxious for your support. Only then will that citizenship to which you are entitled have its full fruit. Only then will there be that harmony which is essential to civilization. The present position of the colored citizen is in peril. He is exposed to an injurious pressure where he needs support. But I see no early extrication, except in the way now proposed. Let him cut adrift from the managers who would wield him merely as a political force, with little regard for his own good, and bravely stand by the candidate who has stood by him. If the Democrats unite with them, so much the better. Associations once begun must naturally ripen into common friendship and trust.

I am for peace, in reality as in name. From the bottom of my heart I am for peace, and welcome all that makes for peace. With deep felt satisfaction I remember that no citizen that drew the sword against us has suffered by the hand of the executioner. In just association with this humanity will be the triumph of equal rights, when the promises of the great declaration are all fulfilled, and our people are united as never before in enduring fellowship of common citizenship. To this end there must be reconciliation. Nor can I withhold my hand freely. I accept the hand that is offered and reach forth my own in friendly grasp. I am against the feeling of hate, I am against fanning ancient flames into continued life, I am against raking in the ashes of the past for coals yet burning. Pile up the ashes, extinguish the flames, abolish hate. Such is my creed.

And now, turning to the Democratic party, I hold it to all the covenants, solemnly given in the adoption of the Republican platform, with Horace Greeley as its candidate. There can be no backward strides. With no common sympathy I have observed that Hendricks, a leading Democrat, known and esteemed in the Senate, has recently announced his acceptance of the constitutional amendments with their logical results. He proposes as the proper key-note to the extraordinary movement now swelling to assure triumph, just laws and public virtues. This is a worthy aspiration, entirely fit on this occasion. My key note is, the unity of the Republic, and equal rights of all, with reconciliation. Such is my cry, wherever my voice can reach. Humbly invoking the blessings of Divine Providence, which I believe must rest upon such a cause.

Accept my best wishes for yourselves personally and for the people you represent, and believe me, gentlemen, to be your faithful friend,

CHARLES SUMNER.

SENATOR WILSON.

Earnest Refutation of Falsehood and Forgery.

BOSTON, July 30.—The following letter from Senator Wilson explains itself:

NATICK, MASS., July 29.—J. O. Culver, Esq., *State Journal*, Madison, Wisconsin—My Dear Sir: The mail has just brought me your note, and extracts clipped from newspapers purporting to be speeches made by me. In answer to your inquiries I have to say that they and all thoughts and words of like character which have appeared in newspapers are pure inventions, wicked forgeries, absolute falsehoods. Never have I thought, spoken or written those words, nor anything resembling those words, nor anything that the most malignant sophistry could torture into those words. I could not have done so, for they are abhorrent to every conviction of my judgment, every throb of my heart, every aspiration of my soul. Born in extreme poverty, having endured the hard lot the sons of poverty are too often forced to endure, I came to manhood passionately devoted to the creed of human equality. All my life I have cherished as a bright hope and held as a living faith, that all men, without distinction of color, race or nationality, should have complete liberty and exact equality, all the rights I asked for myself. My thoughts, my words, my heart, my votes have been consecrated for more than thirty-six years to human rights. In the Constitutional Convention of Massachusetts, in eight years' service in her Legislature, in more than seventeen years' service in the Senate of the United States, in thirteen hundred public addresses, in the press, in speeches and writings that would fill many volumes and make thousands of pages, I have iterated and reiterated the doctrine of equal rights for all conditions of men. Is it not, my dear sir, passing strange that partisanship should so blind men to the sense of truth, justice and fair play, that they could forge and print abhorrent sentiments, insulting to God and man, and charge them on one whose life has been given to the cause of equal rights at home, and whose profound sympathies were ever given to the friends of the liberty of all races and nationalities abroad.

Yours truly,

[Signed.] HENRY WILSON.

THE New York *Sun* says "the nomination of Greeley at Cincinnati was a foregone conclusion from the outset." Of course it was after the compact entered into between him and Seymour. The thing had been universally "fixed;" and although certain innocents, like the editors of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, Springfield *Republican*, etc., etc., frisked around for another candidate, it was only at the end of the string by which they were pulled in when they were wanted.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

The Old Town Steadily Improving—Railroads Everywhere—Politics—The Crops, &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, July 29, 1872.

This old town is slowly but steadily improving, despite the strong opposition from our great city, Altoona. We now have railroads from this point to every town, village and hamlet in the county. The one to Williamsburg, which will be twelve or fifteen miles in length, is now under construction. The greater part of it has been graded and the track has been laid down to Frankstown, about three miles. Soon the iron-horse will be heard in every part of the county, arousing our old fogies from their "Rip Van Winkle" sleep. The branch road from here to Altoona now pays better than any branch of the Pennsylvania Central.

The campaign has not opened yet in this part of the State. Most of the Democrats will support Greeley, but nevertheless Grant will carry the county by a large majority in November, as will Hartranft in October.

The wheat crop has been housed and is an average crop. We have an abundance of fruit of all kinds. All the summer crops promise very well. After all our complaining and croaking Providence comes to us with far more than we deserve.

X. Y.

Is Dr. Livingstone a Lunatic or the Letters a Fraud?

While not questioning the authenticity of the letters published as from Dr. Livingstone, the New York *Sun* observes that "the conviction that they were really written by the great explorer is painful rather than otherwise, for a careful reading of both the remarkable epistles already published has convinced us that if Livingstone wrote them he must have become a lunatic. And we find that we are by no means alone in this belief." Extracts are given which, on a closer reading, certainly do favor such a belief. We quote from the *Sun*:

"It is perfectly incredible, especially to those familiar with his early works, that the passages which we have quoted could have been written by David Livingstone in his right mind; but the lowest depths are sounded in the following remarks, copied from the same letter, concerning the native women encountered on his journey:

"Many of the women are very pretty, and, like all ladies, would have been much prettier, if they had only let themselves alone. Fortunately, the dears could not change charming black eyes, beautiful foreheads, nicely rounded limbs, well shaped forms, and small hands and feet, but must adorn themselves, and this they do—'oh, the hussies!'—by filing splendid teeth to points like cats' teeth. It was distressing, for it made their smile—which has so much power over us he donkeys—like that of crocodile ornaments, scarce. What would our ladies do if they had none, but pout and lecture us on woman's rights."

"If the great man whom the children of this later day have been brought up to regard as one of the world's truest heroes could pen such words as these, it is but charity to believe him mad."

THE Boston *Advertiser*, referring to prices in England and the scarity of coal there, thinks that "the present, therefore, seems to be an admirable opportunity for American iron manufacturers. The increase of wages and of the cost of living in England is understood to be permanent. This of itself diminishes one of the chief disadvantages against us. It makes the difference between the cost of production in this country and in England less. A large and prolonged demand for iron is assured. The duty reduction has been much more than made up by the enhanced value of the article in England, and we have thus a new species of protection, entirely natural, to which none can object. It is difficult to see why, if advantage is taken of the present situation, we may not render ourselves in time independent of the English iron market, and establish firmly in this country a great industry."

CITY MATTERS.

PERSONS leaving the city during the summer can have the COMMERCIAL mailed to their address by ordering the same at this office. Terms, twenty-five cents per week.

Letters Held for Postage July 30, 1872.

	Cents.
Francis Grimer, Portsmouth, O.	3
Biddle & Bond, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Mrs. James Ayer, West Berkshire, Vt.	3
Theodore Gschoch, New York, N. Y.	3
Henry Blackmer, Burlington, Iowa	3
Miss Lydia C. Burker, Somerset, O.	3
G. W. Huey, McKeesport, Pa.	1

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

This evening Emerson's Minstrels make their debut at the Fifth Avenue Opera House, in one of their popular performances. In addition to the well-known artists, Billy Emerson, Ben. Cotton, Harry Stanwood, Sheridan and Mack, the management have increased their forces by adding Mr. C. S. Fredericks, the popular balladist, Mr. Monroe Dempster, tenor, and J. W. Sanford, basso. The management of the California Minstrels show that they appreciate the necessity of giving a first-class performance in Pittsburgh, and their efforts to please our people should be testified to by a large attendance this evening. Seats may be secured at the box office during the day.

Central Park Menagerie.

On next Monday the Central Park Menagerie and Circus will give its first performance in Union Park, Allegheny. Two succeeding performances will be given in this city on the lot corner of Penn avenue and Thirty-first street. Wherever the Central Park institution has appeared it has received the indorsement of the press and public, and its stay in this vicinity will, no doubt, prove highly successful. See the advertisement in our amusement columns.

Italian War.

For a week past our Italian fellow citizens appear to have been on a thorough rampage. There have been several fights among Italians in Virgin alley, one of them yesterday where a man was badly beaten and several women talked loud and deep. About midnight two brothers, Michael and Louis Sarraceo had a fight at the corner of Seventh avenue and Smithfield street and were both arrested and taken to the Central Station House where they left deposits for their appearances at a hearing this morning.

Boy Drowned.

Last evening a lad named John Hoffman, about fourteen years of age, fell from a flat boat on the Allegheny river, near the foot of Tenth street, and was drowned. Efforts to recover the body were not successful up to a late hour last night. Deceased resided with his parents on Poplar alley.

Since the above was written the body has been recovered and taken to the home of the father of the unfortunate youth. To-day an inquest will be held.

Valuable Animal Killed.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. McClurg, livery stable proprietor, was driving the well known mare "Lucy" down Penn avenue, when the animal suddenly shied to one side of the thoroughfare and struck her head against a lamp-post, receiving injuries which killed her almost instantly. Mr. McClurg was thrown from his wagon and received some slight injuries. "Lucy" was valued at about one thousand dollars.

IT is rumored that Pittsburgh is to get the building of the Bellaire water works. We have already built, or are building, pumping engines for Chicago, St. Louis, Oil City and Allegheny, and one of our firms is about completing the machinery for the Blairsville water works.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—River fifteen feet and falling. Arrived—Charmer, Evansville; Arlington, St. Louis; Juniata and Messenger, Pittsburgh. Departed—Messenger, St. Louis.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 30.—Clear and hot, with indications of rain to-night. River falling slowly, with seven feet four inches in the canal and five feet four inches in the chute. Arrived—Minneola, New Orleans; Charmer, Evansville. Departed—Charmer and Minneola, Cincinnati. Business light.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 30.—Clear till noon; mercury 98; heavy rain since noon, with thunder and lightning. River stationary. Port List—Grand Lake and barges, down; Lawrence, Cincinnati to Memphis; Idlewild, from Cairo; Fayette, Henderson and return; Quickstep, to Cairo; Grey Eagle, Louisville and return; Mary Ament, Grandview and return; Rapidan No. 2, for Eastport; J. H. Bigley and barges, down. Business tolerably fair.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 30.—River falling, with five feet large on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and extremely hot; thermometer 92 at 5 P. M. Arrived—Ella Hughes, Cairo. Departed—Ella Hughes, Cairo.

Cairo.

CAIRO, July 30.—Arrived—Aid, White river; Clipper, Paducah; City of Chester and Arkansas Belle, Evansville; Smoky City, Pittsburgh. Departed—Aid and Clipper, St. Louis. The river has fallen two inches. Clear; mercury 92 to-night.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—Arrived—Means, Emperor and Hero, Ohio river; Johnson, Keokuk; Red Wing, St. Paul. Departed—Johnson, Keokuk; Probasco, Cincinnati; Dictator, Memphis; Wild Cat, Ohio river; Muscatine, St. Paul. River falling fast. Clear and burning hot.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 30.—Departed—John Kyle, New Orleans; Belle St. Louis, Vicksburg; Colorado, St. Louis. River rising slowly. Weather intensely hot.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, July 30.—Down—Pauline, Carrol and Gen. Allen. Up—H. M. Shreve, Glencoe and City of Vicksburg. Clear and warm. River rising.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30.—Cotton nominal; good ordinary 19c; low middling 20c; middling 21c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, July 30.—Cotton unchanged; low middling 20c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, July 30.—Cotton dull and nominal.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, July 30.—Cotton quiet; middling 21c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, July 30.—Cotton nominal; good ordinary 19½a20c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Cattle—Receipts 3,702. Market active for shipping grades and prices firm at about 5c higher, fair to choice selling at $5 00a6 35. A lot of 112 extra steers, averaging 1,430 lbs, brought $6 70, and a lot of very choice 14 cwt steers $7 00. Texans sold at $3 25a4 12 for through and corn fed. Hogs—Receipts 7,183; active, firm and 10c higher; Yorkers $4 75a4 90; heavy grades $4 45a4 65. Sheep—Receipts 514; firm at $485; lambs sold at $2 75a3 25 per head.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30.—Sugar dull; fair to fully fair 10a10½c.

THE TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Hon. A. W. Taylor Nominated for Congress—The Twenty-fourth Senatorial District Nominations.

Yesterday afternoon the Republican conferees of the Twenty-first Congressional District, comprising the counties of Fayette, Westmoreland and Indiana, held a meeting at the Central Hotel. The conferees were: Fayette—Dr. Smith Fuller, Jasper M. Thompson and Hugh L. Rankin, Esqs. Westmoreland—R. A. Hope, J. Baker, and Col. J. A. Ege. Indiana—E. P. Hildebrand, S. M. Work, Esqs. Each county in the district presented a candidate, and each, it is asserted, claimed to be entitled to the nomination. The candidates were G. W. K. Minor, Esq., from Fayette, Westley Wilson, from Westmoreland, and A. W. Taylor, from Indiana. Dr. Smith Fuller, of Uniontown, presided, and Col. Ege acted as Secretary. Hon. A. W. Taylor was nominated on the fourth ballot, and the conference adjourned.

TWENTY-FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The conferees of the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District also met at the Central Hotel yesterday. E. P. Hildebrand, of Indiana, presided, and Col. J. Arthur Ege, of Greensburg, acted as Secretary. A. M. Fulton, Esq., of Greensburg, and Col. D. S. Porter, of Indiana, were nominated as District delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

An Unusual Occurrence.

Yesterday afternoon, as the Wall's accommodation train, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was passing Spring Hill station, one mile east of Turtlecreek, some freight engineer allowed one of the water tank supply pipes to pour a stream of water direcly into the open windows of the passing train. Several ladies and gentlemen were deluged with water, one lady in particular having her clothing thoroughly saturated. It is hoped that such an accident will not occur again.

Pay Your Taxes.

Taxpayers should remember that to-day is the last day allowed by law for the reduction of five per cent. on county taxes paid before August first. For several days past the County Treasurer's office has been filled to overflowing by taxpayers, and many have been compelled to go home without being afforded an opportunity to settle up on account of the rush. Call on Major Kilgore early to-day if you wish to save money.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

R. C. G. SPROUL, ESQ., is sojourning at Lake George.

COAL tugs and empty barges are arriving from below.

COLLECTOR STEELE returned last night from a visit to Saratoga.

THE Poltzschime association will not meet again until September.

A DREDGING boat is operating along the edge of the Monongahela wharf.

THE societies attached to St. Philomena Catholic Church are to parade on Sunday.

MICHAEL POWERS, charged with selling liquor on Sunday, had a hearing yesterday before the Mayor and was discharged.

HUGH D. MCGAW, ESQ., of the South Side, left for Ohio yesterday for the purpose of canvassing that State in the interests of temperance.

ATTENTION is called to the statement of the condition of the People's Savings Bank of Pittsburgh. It is a very good showing and indicates careful management.

YESTERDAY afternoon a man named Robert Bisback fell from a wagon on Liberty street and received some severe cuts on his head. He is driver for Jos. Hacks, flour dealer.

AMONG the guests at the Central Hotel yesterday afternoon, were Hon. Harry White, of Indiana, Major James B. Lindsay, of Greene, and Major Clark Brading, of Fayette county.

MARTHA HAZEL, who resides in Manchester, preferred a charge of disorderly conduct yesterday before Alderman D. L. Smith against her husband Wm. Hazel. The usual papers were made out.

ALDERMAN BOLSTER, of Allegheny, took an information last evening from John Karck, who charged John Link, with assault and battery. The parties reside on Spring Garden avenue. Warrants issued.

MR. R. F. RINEHART, formerly a compositor in this city, but now in the naval service, passed through the city yesterday *en route* for Norfolk, Va., where he boards the steamship "Yantic" for a three-years' cruise.

YESTERDAY the old Neptune engine was shipped to the Amoskeag Works, Massachusetts, for the purpose of being rebuilt and generally reconstructed. It will be returned in about five or six weeks, probably with a new name.

JAMES L. MCKEE was yesterday appointed by the Court of Common Pleas receiver for the firm of Nobbs & McKee, whose business is in litigation, growing out of an unsatisfactory dissolution. Bonds were required in the sum of $18,000.

THE police have rescued a girl named Anna Loveridge from a house of ill fame. A lady took charge of her and satisfied the Mayor that she would have a good home. The girl had left her home, as she alleges, on account of ill treatment.

ROBERT DICKSON, who was arrested on Monday, on a charge of stealing a watch at the store of John D. Getty, already reported, had a hearing yesterday before Mayor Callow, and in default of bail was committed to jail for trial at Court.

JOHN DEVINE complained before Mayor Callow that his wife was a confirmed inebriate, and desired a warrant for her arrest, which was granted. At the hearing yesterday morning the woman was committed sixty days to the Workhouse.

CHIEF CLARK yesterday made an affidavit before Mayor Callow, giving a history of his experience in Wachita, which has been forwarded to the Governor of Kansas. The facts contained in the affidavit are the same as those published yesterday.

THE Committee on City Property of Allegheny Councils, met last evening, and decided to advertise for proposals for the erection of an engine house in the Ninth ward, for the improvement of the city building, and for the placing of lightning rods on all engine houses.

R. G. ELLIOTT, a contractor and builder, was before Mayor Callow yesterday morning, on a charge of obstructing the sidewalk and street with building material on Cedar avenue contrary to city ordinance. The charge was preferred by ordinance office Geary, and the accused was held for a hearing.

A LETTER from Liverpool, dated July 17th, brings intelligence of the safe arrival in that city of our fellow citizen Mr. John C. Stroup. The steamer Abyssinia, in which he sailed, accomplished the 3,097 miles between New York and Queenstown in ten days and some hours. The weather during the voyage was not of the most enjoyable nature.

J. L. ROBINSON appeared before Alderman Strain yesterday and entered three suits for illegal liquor selling against Mrs. Mary Jordan—one for selling without license, another for selling to minors, and the third for selling on Sunday. The parties reside in Braddocks Fields, and the suits have originated from the troubles which have occurred lately in that borough.

THERE were forty-five common cases before the Mayor yesterday morning. The majority were common drunks, most of whom paid the fines imposed on them. Seven prisoners were sent to the Workhouse, viz: Joseph Coyle, vagrancy, sixty days; Anna Thompson, disorderly conduct, sixty days; William Bowen, disorderly, sixty days; John Rocksberry, Cath. Crossan, Bridget Muldoon and Eliza Cook each thirty days.

ABOUT one o'clock yesterday morning officer Noble, of Mayor Callow's police, detected a negro in the act of opening a window in the rear of the Rolshouse, corner of Ohio and Arch streets. He conveyed him to the lock-up, where he gave his name as Samuel Franklin. He had a hearing yesterday before Mayor Callow, who committed him to the Workhouse ninety days.

LYND MCGOFFIN, a constable in the Third ward, Allegheny, made an information yesterday before Alderman D. L. Smith, charging Richard Hoffman, Henry Weisner and his brother, and Jacob Leickmond with violation of the law in refusing to assist affiant in arresting one Michael Martin, against whom an information had been made by his wife for disorderly conduct, and for whom a warrant had been issued.

THERE was a hearing yesterday morning before the Mayor in the case of the four lads charged with stealing fifteen dollars worth of tools from the factory of Joshua Splane on Old avenue. There being no evidence to sustain the charge the case was dismissed. A man named McAlees, also accused of being concerned in the robbery, was held in his own recognizance for a further hearing. There is but little evidence against him.

Two colored men, named Daniel Thomas and George Sampson, were walking along Western, near Grant, avenue, Allegheny, yesterday, when one of them noticed that a young lady who was also proceeding the same avenue, was holding her pocket book in her hand. One of them snatched the pocket book, when the two started to run. Lieut. Long fortunately was in the vicinity at the time, and succeeded in arresting Thomas and conveying him to the lock-up. The pocket book was not found in his possession. Sampson will likely be arrested to-day.

FOR indigestion, dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MW*

Greeley and Grant Clubs

Supplied with campaign goods, capes caps and torches, at R. H. Palmer's hat house, 149 and 151 Wood street.

Dr. Harris's Summer Cordial

Cures Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

Silver Plated Ware.

Ice pitcher sets, tea sets, castors, forks and spoons, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

100 Wood Street

Is the place to buy China and white stoneware of the best and latest styles. R. E. Breed & Co.

Trunks and Valises.

Trunks, valises and traveling bags are just now in demand, and those who are wise and desire to save money in their purchases will visit the establishment of Messrs. Vogel & Graham, No. 118 Wood street. The trunks, valises, &c. sold by this firm are of the best quality, and they are sold at the most reasonable prices. Give them a call before making your purchases.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY

FROM

DR. JAS. A. HUNTER'S

PATIENTS.

I ask those afflicted with these distressing, dangerous and generally-believed incurable diseases, to investigate these statements. I have spent many years in studying and treating these diseases, viz: Ailments of the Breathing Organs and Ears, and my success is a *natural* result. The reason why I have been more successful than physicians who devote themselves to general family practice, or those who treat several classes of disease, is accounted for by the fact that I see and treat more of these ailments in a year than they come in contact with during a lifetime.

JAMES A. HUNTER, M. D.,

69 Fifth avenue.

Cure of Deafness and Noises in the Ear of Long Standing.

PITTSBURGH, PA., July 27, 1872.

Dr. Hunter has treated me during the last two months for deafness in the right ear and distressing "*noises in the ear*," from which I have suffered for over four years. His treatment has been *entirely successful*—the hearing is now as good as ever, and the noises have disappeared entirely.

JOHN TARN,

Machinist at James Rees' Machine Shop, corner Fourth street and Duquesne way.

Consumption

PITTSBURGH, PA., June 29, 1872.

I consulted Dr. Hunter three months since for Consumption. I had previously consulted many physicians, and tried all the ordinary nostrums, lung cures, etc., advertised or recommended for it, without obtaining relief, and I felt that I was rapidly approaching the grave.

Dr. Hunter's method of treating this disease, by Inhalation, struck me as being rational, and I am happy to say I have derived incalculable benefit from it. I advise none to give up hope until they have tried it, and recommend Dr. Hunter as a skillful and attentive physician.

T. B. GRAY,

Walnut street, Temperanceville, Pa.

NOTE—Dr. Hunter devotes his attention exclusively to diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Nasal Cavities and Ears, and can be consulted at his office, No. 69 Fifth avenue, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., Sundays excepted.

Homeopathic Vermifuge.

Sold at the drug stores. Price 25 cents.

Campaign Goods.

Capes, caps and torches, wholesale and retail, at R. H. Palmer's hat house, 149 and 151 Wood street.

Campaign Goods.

Capes, caps and torches, wholesale and retail, at R. H. Palmer's hat house, 149 and 151 Wood street.

Where to Purchase.

To those of our readers in need of furniture of a very superior quality, and desirous to purchase at the most reasonable prices, should visit the large establishment of Messrs. J. Meyer & Son, 412 and 414 Penn avenue. This firm engage extensively in the manufacture of furniture, and also deal in furniture manufactured in the East, so that they are enabled to suit the tastes of all purchasers. They keep on hand a larger stock, and a greater variety for the purchaser to select from, than most any other house, and offer inducements of the most liberal character to purchasers. Give them a call before making purchases elsewhere.

Greeley and Grant Clubs

Supplied with campaign goods, capes, caps and torches, at R. H. Palmer's hat house, 149 and 151 Wood street.

DIED.

BEESON—On Tuesday, July 30th, at ten minutes past 10 o'clock A. M., MARIA MCMASTER, infant daughter of Jacob and the late Maria J. Beeson, aged seven months and seventeen days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her uncle, Henry C. Lippincott, on Herron avenue, opposite Car Station, Thirteenth ward, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

[Uniontown, Pa., papers please copy.]

BAILEY—At Oakland, Md., on Monday morning, July 29th, A. MCDOWALL, infant son of A. McD. and Lizzie B. Bailey, aged eight months.

Funeral on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of Robert Dalzell, 49 Stockton avenue, Allegheny city.

MCCORD—On Monday evening, 29th inst., ELLIE STEPHENSON, only daughter of James E. and Sue McCord, aged seventeen months and nineteen days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 176 Lacock street, Allegheny city, on WEDNESDAY, at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CARRIAGES $3. HEARSE $5.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr.,

UNDERTAKER,

117 FOURTH AVENUE.

Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America

ASSETS, $6,337,489 83.

Ins. Co. of North America

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses adjusted and paid by

WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BREECH LOADING SHOT GUNS,

AT $35 TO $300.

DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS,

$8 TO $125.

Single Shot Guns, $3 to $825. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material. Guns and Pistols repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express C. O. D.

J. H. JOHNSTON,

179 Smithfield street.

☞ Sign of the Big Gun.

AFFLICTED

Pause and consider whether it is better for your present trouble and future health to use the SAMARITAN'S GIFT, or be gorged with the quack's Balsam Copaiba, which drug is a sure tell-tale, having a horrid taste and still more disgusting smell. The grand and most important part of the Samaritan's Gift is its certainty of cure in the short time of from two to four days, besides being pleasant to take, having no smell or unpleasant taste and can be used without the knowledge of the most intimate acquaintance. The Gift is the only known remedy that can be depended on.

Male packages $2; female $3. Sent by mail to address.

JOSEPH FLEMING,

84 Market street, Agent.

FOR SALE BY

HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,

349 LIBERTY STREET,

A few hundred bushels prime Seed Buckwheat.
2 cars Chopped Corn and Oats;
3 cars prime Western Hay;
5 cars Ear Corn;
3 cars Shelled Corn.

Never Use the Knife.

DRS. KLINE AND LINDLEY, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, and DR. BORRAND, at Franklin, Venango county, Pa., are making unparalleled cures of CANCERS, TUMORS and ULCERS.

No Knife, No Caustic, No Blood, Little Pain.

GREAT CANCER ANTIDOTES.

For particulars address either of the above. MWF

ADVERTISED LETTERS—Official List.

July 31st, 1872—List No. 29.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for advertised letters, giving the date of the list.

If not called for within four weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES' LIST.

Alexander Rachel
Andrews Sue
Andrews Mrs Martha
Anthony Mrs
Arral Mrs Mary
Atwell Clara
Baker Mrs C G
Barr Mary
Bondidson Mattie
Barr Mrs Mary
Behrens Mattie
Bates Mrs J A
Blackstone Nora
Bishop Nettie
Brees Mrs Mary J
Bird Annie
Boland Jane
Berchell Jennie
Braydon Lizzie
Bruce Mrs
Bracken Mrs J P
Burbank Mrs W E
Bull Jennie E
Burbbayge Mrs M C
Butler Mrs Abbie
Carson Maggie
Candlas Mrs Eliza
Carter Mrs Fannie
Carpenter Hatch
Clark Mrs N E J
Clark Mrs Hattie Horner
Charles Mrs Eliza
Cheers Mrs Eliza
Crawford Mrs A
Courtney Katie
Crane Mrs M L
Cresman Mrs F E
Coneans Mrs Mary
Conner Mrs
Cranshaw Mrs M
Davis Mrs Lutie
Davis Mrs Rob't H
Darragh Mrs Josiah (for)
Doan Mrs W
Dunn Mrs M
Dunn Emma
Duy Jennie
Emmet Mrs E B
Fair Eliza Jane
Flanegan Mrs R
Fleming Ella
Furman M A
Ferguson Mrs B
Gageby Dora
Gleason Hanna E
Gordon Mrs Estha C
Gallagher Mrs M
Gray Agnes
Geazon Mrs Mary
Haleman Ella
Haines Mrs
Hamilton Mrs H
Harper Mrs Annie
Harding Miss (for)
Heckman Elizab
Hukill Mrs Alex
Holmes Mrs T J
Hughes Mrs M M
Jordon Mrs
Johnston Nannie
Johnston Mrs Mary R
Keep Kate
Kirk Mrs Mary
Klink Kate
Knasper Lizzie
Knoor Mary
Lee Lottie
Leonard Mrs Carrie E
Laufman Mrs Mary
Lare Rose
Lee Mrs Hannah
Little M M
Loomis Eliza
Lauchau Mary A
Lowry Mrs Mary J
Loughran Susie
Mitchell Lottie
Mead Mary A
Marsh Mary W
Miller Mrs Calvin
Maloney Maggie
Morton Mrs
Morrison Mrs L
Moulton Mrs Jennie
McBride Ella
McClure Cornelia A
McCreight Maggie
McCall Lizzie
McCord Hanna
McCary Mrs O
McElroy Mary and Maggie
McHanen Mrs S J
McKim Eliza C
McKimmon Mrs Lydia
Nell Mrs Matilda
Nelson Minnie
Noble Mrs Daniel C
Oakes Kate
Patterson Carrie
Pierce Rebecca
Painter Mrs John P
Philstect Julia S
Phinezee Polly
Phillips Fannie
Phillips Sue W
Pratt Mrs Sarah
Pollock Mrs Lavinda
Powers Mrs L M
Reed S A
Reynolds Maggie
Raborg Fannie
Rebdaunsen Mrs Van
Rosso Maggie
Russell Mrs Eliza
Schaeffer Mrs B
Scott Sadie
Sanfman Mrs Mary
Sackett Louise
Scott Maria W
Shay Nellie
Shutz Mrs Annie
Shanbet Ann
Shield Rose (for)
Slath Mattie
Sorgen Fura
Stevens Hettie
Stewart Annie
Stewart Annie J
Taylor Mrs Sarah
Teehan Mrs Mary
Tilton Mrs Sarah
Wares Mrs Mary
Ward Mrs S
Wagner Mrs Harriet
Wesley Elnora
Weber Minnie
Wense N M
White Mrs Henry
Whitcher Mrs Tillie
Whitley Mrs Lizzie
Williams Maggie
Williams Mary
Workman Caroline
Yost Annie

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Adams Marker
Abley Henry E
Allen W A
Allen Jno
Allen A
Allen Lewis
Allen Jno D
Adair Henry (for)
Aooaa Saml
Abborn Jno
Albertson Jac
Abbott J Q
Anderson Wm
Anderson Jas M
Anderson J S
Anderson Jas
Angell Charlie E
Armstrong E R
Ashfield Wm
Ardery Jas A
Austin Chas P 2
Austin Christ
Bailey Frank G
Bailey E
Ballentine Alex
Bales Jno W
Babcock H
Baldin David
Bacon Jas
Balsley Chas E
Baum J K
Batten, Canfield & Co
Barnes C
Baxter N H
Fecker M J
Beresford A
Bernstein J
Fear Lewis
Bentze G
Belbar C
Beale & Fahnestock
Beach J R
Bellam Rev T
Beggs J P
Berry David D
Bell Jos
Betsert Milton
Beckley Rev J P
Bertram J
Beringer Jos E
Bindley Ed
Bickerton Thos
Bigelow Chas
Bishop Jas D
Blood H A
Blackman Isaac J
Blake Geo W
Black C
Boote Geo 2
Boardman Dr W H
Barrlstein Jas
Boyle Hugh
Boyle J J
Bostwick B F
Boehn Francis
Borland Jno
Boyd Jos
Brooks & Keller
Brooks A & Co B F
Bradford Com R L
Brellweser M
Brilley F
Bradley R J
Bros of J M
Brominger Dr
Brue Rich
Briggs Mathias
Breeslow J R
Brenn G M
Brennen & E E
Britter Bernard
Bromaben Jas (for)
Brahler Geo
Brasey G W
Butler Jno T
Burtwood G W
Bundy Jno
Burton Jno
Burkle Jacob
Burke Jno
Busha F L
Beck Fred
Burns Frank H
Burns & Smocker
Burns A
Campbell Jas
Campbell C K
Campbell R S
Campbell J
Cannon Pat
Camp Henry A
Cash Chas
Canahan Jno (for)
Carmichael J
Caro Wm
Carnell C H
Caro Wm
Carehar Jas (for)
Carson Wm
Crre Henry
Carver Jos
Cafe A P
Chambers Jas A
Chapman Geo
Charles Ed S
Clune M A
Clark & Co Dr L
Cooper J (for)
Cooper & Co Drs
Cooper A J
Collins A J
Collingsworth F C
Cochran A B
Coll Chas
Considence Pat
Corlese J
Costello Thos J
Corbie Frank
Combs Chas
Connolly Allan B
Cough Jno
Connell Mark
Considine F
Cowden Ed
Conradt Chas
Crawford Benj
Cross A H
Crosby & Co A A
Crepe W (for)
Cryster H B
Cunningham W S
Casey & Gamble
Dalby Chas
Davey Jos
Dash Geo
Darragh Jas R
Davies Danl (for)
Davis Wm J
Davis Jas T
Davis Lewis G
Davis E W
Davis Jas
Davis Wm H
Davison Thos
Dode Bro & Co
Deer O M
Dribble Henry
Detrick G W
Devoer H
Dewer H C
Dukey J J
Dillon Jno
Downes Wm A
Druitt Thos P
Dreyer H
Duncan & Co Wm
Duncan A G
Duncan W C 4
Durkin M
Dusch Geo
Earry Jas
Echols M W
Edgar Robt
Emerson Danl W
Elessor Jos
Eckert Jno A
Eiks Fred
Eckert Geo
Ellis & Co Thos P
Ennis Richd
Engle J N
English Chas B
Evans Jno S
Fast Wm
Falter Frantz (for)
Falkinshun Jno R
Ferguson J W
Finn Wm
Felber H J
Flowers S H
Feck Wm
Fleming C S
Flynn Jno (for)
Foley Willis
Forgay Albert
Foster F E
Force J L
Frey Chas
Frank Ewald
French & Co C M
Freyer Geo
Fulton W P
Fuit & J J
Garity Wm
Gardner Wm
Gaffaney Jas
Gambell C S
Gamel J
Gerbrick Amos
Gallagher [illegible]
Gilsalon [illegible]
Ginn S B
Gorther J
Gill W M
Gibb C
Giles J L 2
Gorrell O
Gordon Jno
Goodman Robert (for)
Gobo H G
Gorthel J
Grave Lewis
Graff Geo S
Graf on J W
Grotzinger A & J
Gray F R
Graham & Allen
Graham J P
Graham H J
Gunz Jno
Hall A W
Hall Jno
Hall Thos M
Hall W G
Hall Prof M W
Hackley Wm
Harbison Jno
Haffs Wm P
Haff Chas
Hamilton & Co F
Hamilton Jno
Hamilin Thos
Hammond Jas
Haney Henry
Hammer Mr
Hanlon Alex
Hays Chas
Hays A E
Hastings Abb
Hezeberg Bros & Pollock
Hegleman M
Habright Mr
Hiely Jno J
Hemmings J D
Hegle T P
Heastings E T A
Henderson B H
Herron G W
Heunrod W G
Henry F 2
Heffman M
Holly Robt E
Holland, Speer & Co
Holmes J M
Holmes S R
Holmes A
Hooper Geo B
Howard H C
Howard Cyrus
Howard Saml T
Howard J K
Homan M H
Hume C M (for)
Hulbert Wm
Hutchinson Jno
Hutchinson P
Hughes Jas M
Hyle & Richards
Irwin James M or Margaret
Jamison E F
James Jno
Jacoby W L
Jarecki & Co H
Jack Robt
Jelly Jno M
Jefferson Wm
Jenkinson & Co E
Jeffrey Dr
Joseph J
Jones R
Jones J D
Jones Capt (for)
Johnson & Co Geo H
Johnson Dr Jas J
Johnson Ross
Kabe Henry
Kane Jno
Kean Thos S
Kennedy & Co J R
Keenan & Sons
Keller Jacob
Keller & Co
Keys T C
King Jno
King Jas
King W P
King Pat (for)
Kicadden Alex
Kindberg Rev Jno W
Kinckeile Jacob
Kingsmith J
Knox & Son
Koeh Jas
Kerr J D
Krater Fred
Krook J F
Kroeger & Co Wm
Kuhn C F
Ladie Geo R
Large S F & J A
Laughlin Jeremiah (for)
Lane D T
Lange F F
Langdon J C
Lewis D S 2
Lewis W C
Lewis Rev E P
Lee Dr C H
Lemon J
Lenhart Wm M
Lehmyer Geo
Lahm Chas
Little J M
Lindsay & McCune
Livingston Col Frank
Lone Leslie
Lorde Jno
Loret C B
Loomis C
Loomis D
Ludick Albert
Lardy Jack
Lundy Hugh
Lye Robt
Lytle J L
Manning Barb
Ma 11 Wm H
Mathers Jno
Mansn J
Mahan Jas
Mehn J D
Mackintosh J M
Madden Denis
Malone C & J
Marbough & Co
Marland Archer
Makedick H & C
Marcus R R
Maxwell W H
Marti Geo
Martin, Fuller & Co
Martin Jno E
Marshall Sam'l B
Mensewdike F
Meredith W W C
Millyben Ed
Miller Geo
Miller D C
Miller H
Miller A D
Miller Jno M
Miller A & Son
Mitchell J M
Morgan Daniel
Montague C M
Moffit C
Mohler T C
Morris Jno
Morton Rev Jno
Morton H
Monroe Jno V
Moore B
Morrison Andrew (puddler)
Murphy J E
Murphy Jas
Murphy M
Myers Sam'l
Myers M & E
Myenahan Mich'l
Munson M
Mulhetten Jno
Mundy Jas G
McAvoy Robt
McCallum & McClintock
McCarthy C
McCandless Wm
McCance Jno
McCanna M J
McCurdy J C
McCurdy W W
McCluey Dan'l
McClelland J F
McCreery T H
McCormick D C
McConnell J P
McDowell Robt
McElroy Frank
McFall Jas
McFarland Rev Geo 2
McGuire Frank
McGrevey Ed
McGuin J
McGrew & Graham
McGuire Jno
McIntyre Geo
McIntosh T P
McKane W
McFadden G & Co
McKeever Jas
McKee A P
McKee J W
McKee & Co Wm (for)
McKee Jordon
McKee G C
McNamara & Balance
McNamara Thos
McMahon Jno
McVeigh Jno
McMayer Robt
Newton A K
Nester Pat
Neel Wm
Nickold A & A
Oakes Saml (for)
Owens David (for)
Oram Thos
O'Brien M
Palmer Geo
Payne Horace
Patton F
Paulin Sol
Park & Co Jno D
Patterson R B
Perkins N B
Penney Thos
Pierce Dr A O
Phillips O C
Phillips J P
Phillips A
Pottsman Henry
Porter & Co
Porcit Wm (for)
Pyman J
Prosser J S
Pridham Geo
Price Geo (for)
Price Wm
Pugh Theo
Quimbey, Forbes & Page, 3
Quinn Stephen
Rath Matthew
Raley M L
Rarner & Co A
Raymond H W
Ramette Chas
Ranagg Wm
Ramsey C W
Reils Wm
Reuter H M
Reed & McCloy
Reed Jesse
Reed Jas W
Reynolds Alex
Reynolds C C
Reynolds E
Ridley Thos
Rhinyer Wm
Rickman N
Richard G W
Richardson W P
Richardson B
Roberts J B
Roach Jno
Roeder Col Wm R
Roseburg Jacob
Roll & Howard
Robert F
Rosaler Geo
Roberts n Kennet
Robertson J W
Rogers W W
Rollman Master John B
Robinson Jas
Robinson J
Ryan R S
Sayman J W
Santorn Isaac
Samuels J
Samuels Henry
Savage Jno F
Scott Isaac P
Scott Geo
Seedwick C (for)
Schafer Geo
Selby J F
Sambaugh D B
Sharp S P
Sheldon J A
Skaw Jas
Sheridan & Mack
Shepard Geo
Shipley Dr H
Shenk Jas
Sinclair Harry
Smalley Henry
Sibberg D
Snodgrass Jno
Snyder Jacob H
Smith Chas J
Smith Jno
Smith & Co
Smith, Criswell & Co
Spencer Jno
Spencer S
Spangenberg F A
Sonders Geo A
Sterling Sherwood
Stanton W J
Star C
Stadler A
Steinruck Aaron G
Stocks, Hicks & Co
Stewart Saml W
Stewart Lutellus
Stewart S R (for)
Stone Jas
Stone Wm
Stone Wm
Stickman H
Stotter J H
Starks Jas
Stevens C E (for)
Starck Jas
Sterling Sherwood
Steinmetz & Voelkner
Stiley Dr C H
Style Jas L
Stithe Chas A
Stockdale Alex
Strain Jas W
Storrs Samuel
Straub Adam
Sullivan & Co Wm
Sullivan Chas
Sullivan B
Swearinger Hugh
Sweeney Danl, 2
Saccop J H
Summers Thos
Sutton W J
Sykes Jno W
Tate A J
Tanner B F
Tendam E & H
Terrall Pat
Thomas H (for)
Thomas D
Thompson Jno H
Thompson Jno H
Thompson Oscar
Thompson Walter
Thruston Rev R H
Trunick Jas
Trunkle Alois
Towell Jno H
Tomlison Samuel
Tyrrel Jno
Tibbs Geo W
Ulam J H
Viska J
Voxine Geo
Vanderoort G B
Vleeskt H
Varish Wm
Waite Geo W
Wagg L
Wadsworth A J
Wantze & Son G W
Wagner Fred
Wagner & Co M
Walter T
Wakefield Chas W
Wakefield Wm H
Walker & Co
Walker S M
Waker Wm
Walker Jordan
Wallace Mr
Warner Rev J R
Warner H
Watson Lewis H, 2
Watson Capt Jas
Watson Samuel
Weyand Frank
Wheeler E F, 2
Weir J G
Wegner Aug
Webster D M
Welsh Jno C
White Jno
Whitney W H H
Whiteside Isaac P
Wheeler Isaac
Wheeler W C
Wheeler E S
Winn Geo W
Wiles N
Wilbert & Co
Williams P G
Williams Evan
Wilson W M
Wright Jno P
Woods Louis
Woods Jno
Woodruff Capt A P
Worth J
Wolf Frank
Wray J G
Wyle Rev W T
Yarnall Jesse
Yeager H

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Coiled Spring Manuf'g Co
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Box 46
Enterprise Stone Co
Freight Agent Buffalo and Pittsburgh R R
M & O R R Co

JOHN H. STEWART, Postmaster.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

EMERSON'S

CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS.

T. Maguire and Billy Emerson, Proprietors.

Four Nights Only Commencing Wednesday Evening, July 31st.

The Troupe Par Excellence!

With the Great

BILLY EMERSON, JOHN R. KEMBLE,
BEN COTTON, FAYETTE WELCH,
HARRY STANWOOD, CHARLES HAYWOOD,

SHERIDAN AND MACK,

With their Lightning Changes,

And an Orchestra of Ten Solo Performers, under the direction of CHAS. A. BOYD. Prices as usual.

Grand Matinee Saturday 2½ o'clock.

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Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works

ESTABLISHED 1808.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,

Factory BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Warehouse 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.

J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, Jr.,
B. B. CAMPBELL, J. W. PAUL.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Caps, Capes Torches and Flags.

Send for Illustrated Circular and Price Lists.

CAMPAIGN CAPES & CAPS.

E. Edmundson & Sons,

MANUFACTURERS,

55 MARKET STREET,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW POTATOES DAILY.

CABBAGE Daily.

RASPBERRIES Daily.

Other Fruits, Berries and Vegetables in season. Butter, Eggs, Cheese Refined Cider. Dried Fruits, Seeds, Grain, &c.

HENRY REA, Jr.,

365 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW CLOVER HONEY—CHOICE FAYETTE county Honey, in small drawers for family use, just received and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO., corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

Pennsylvania White Lead Works.

FAHNESTOCK, HASLETT & SCHWARTZ.

Having sold out the Drug branch of our business, (firm Schwartz & Haslett), we now devote our entire attention to

WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, LITHARGE,

COLORS DRY AND IN OIL,

LINSEED OIL, TURPENTINE,

PUTTY, VARNISHES, &c.,

137 FIRST AVENUE,

IMMEDIATELY IN THE REAR OF THE WAREHOUSE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY US, CORNER WOOD STREET AND FIRST AVE.

FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE

For Sale or Exchange

FOR CITY PROPERTY

ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE, AT BRADDOCK'S, three minutes' walk from Pennsylvania Railroad Station, containing 10 Rooms, Marble Mantels in Parlor and Dining Room, front and back Portico, good Cellar under the entire House. Lot 225 feet front by 230 in depth, planted in bearing Fruit Trees.

ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE near the above Property, containing 7 Rooms, Marble Mantel in Parlor, front and back Portico, good dry Cellar. Lot 225 feet front by 210 in depth, planted in bearing Fruit Trees.

The above Property is very desirable for Country Residences, being on the high ground on the north side of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Beautiful view of the Monongahela river from both properties.

INQUIRE OF

John A. Carothers,

108 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

VALUABLE

Furnace Property

FOR SALE.

Owing to the near termination of a ten years' partnership, the undersigned offer at Private Sale their Furnace Property, situated in the town of Hopewell, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, containing one Charcoal Blast Furnace Stack, which is in successful operation and yielding from 40 to 45 tons metal per week, with Coal house, Stabling for 30 Horses, 1 large Storehouse, 11 Dwelling Houses, 1 Warehouse, &c., with Coal Ore and Timber Land, easy of access. This Property is in good working order and one of the most advantageously situated Furnace Properties in the State, being directly on the line of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad. The Land on which the furnace is situated reaches to and connects with the Kemble Coal and Iron Co., at Riddlesburg. On this tract of Land, which contains about 375 Acres, about 200 Acres of which is Coal Land, containing all the seams of Coal known to the Broad Top Coal Field. One of the Iron Ore Tracts belonging to this Property connects with the Kemble Coal and Iron Co.'s celebrated Ore Bank, south of Tatesville. If not sold by the 1st of September 1872, the Property will be for rent. In addition to the above there is a number of Valuable Iron Ore Leases belonging to the Property. Any additional information will be given by addressing the undersigned, who will take pleasure in showing the property.

LOWRY, EICHELBERGER & CO.,

Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa.

REAL ESTATE,

On Liberty, between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets,

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer a Lot of Ground fronting 198 feet on Liberty street, by a depth of 100 feet to Spring alley. Also, 300,000 Brick, more or less, part of which are standing in the walls. The Lot and Brick will be sold separately or together, as may be desired. Also, a Lease fronting 48 feet on Liberty street, with a depth of 160 feet to Spring alley, adjoining the forementioned Property, and making a total frontage on Liberty street of 246 feet. As a Manufacturing Site it is unsurpassed by any property in the city.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,

No. 76 Wood street.

FOR SALE.

ADJOINING STOCK YARD SITE.

Two Hundred and Fifty-five Acres,

At Moss Side Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one mile from Wall's, being a portion of the McGinnis Farm, and adjoining the property recently purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad for Stock Yards, Transfer Depots, &c. No fancy price asked and terms easy.

JOHN D. BAILEY,

NO. 115 FOURTH AVENUE.

MWF

For Sale or Lease,

A Two-story Frame Building,

100x120, with good Engine and Full Line of Shafting and Good Foundry.

WOULD MAKE

A Splendid Machine Shop or Wood Working Factory.

Will Sell or Lease on very reasonable terms. Possession given immediately. Inquire or address

121 Liberty St., Pittsburgh.

100 LOTS FOR SALE

On Ten Years' Credit,

On Liberty Avenue, Sixteenth Ward, and Frankstown Avenue, East Liberty.

Apply to W. A. EDEBURN, 269 Liberty street.
MWF DR. A. W. EWING, 256 Penn street.

JOHN H. STEWART......ROBT. H. PATTERSON

Robt. H. Patterson & Co.

LIVERY, SALE

AND

COMMISSION STABLES,

Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Auction Sale Saturday, 10 O'clock A. M.

$1,000,000!

SECOND

GRAND GIFT CONCERT

IN AID OF THE

Public Library of Kentucky,

AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

By authority in the act of the Legislature incorporating the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, the Trustees will give their

SECOND GRAND GIFT CONCERT

In the great Hall of the Public Library Building, in Louisville, Ky., on

Saturday, September 28, 1872.

100,000 TICKETS OF ADMISSION

Will be issued at $10 each half tickets $5; quarter tickets $2 50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 28 for $250; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000; 285 for $2,500; 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time. During the Concert the sum of

$500,000 IN CURRENCY

Will be given to the holders of tickets by distribution by lot of ONE THOUSAND GIFTS, as follows:

LIST OF GIFTS.

	Cash.
One Grand Gift, Cash	$100,000
One Grand Gift, Cash	50,000
1	25,000
1	20,000
1	15,000
1	10,000
1	9,000
1	8,000
1	7,000
1	6,000
1	5,000
1	4,000
1	3,000
4 Gifts of $2,000 each	8,000
15 Gifts of 1,000 each	15,000
18 Gifts of 900 each	16,200
21 Gifts of 800 each	16,800
25 Gifts of 700 each	17,500
35 Gifts of 600 each	21,000
45 Gifts of 500 each	22,500
50 Gifts of 400 each	20,000
60 Gifts of 300 each	18,000
100 Gifts of 200 each	20,000
612 Gifts of 100 each	61,200
Total, 1,000 Gifts, all Cash	$500,000

The Hon. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, late Governor of Kentucky, has been selected to represent the Trustees in the management of this second Grand Gift Concert, and he will personally see that the money from the sale of Tickets is deposited with the Treasurer, that the drawing is fairly conducted, and the Gifts justly awarded and promptly paid. The drawing will take place in public, in full view of the audience, and under the immediate supervision of the officers and directors of the Public Library of Kentucky, and the following named eminent and disinterested citizens, who have consented to be present and see that all is fair and right:

Hon. R. K. HARDIN, Judge Court Appeals, Ky.
Hon. J. PROCTOR KNOTT, late M. C. Lebanon Dis.
Hon. H. W. BRUCE, Judge Ninth Judicial Dis., Ky.
Gen. ELI H. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, Dis. Ky.
Hon. P. B. COCHRAN, Chancellor Lou. Chan. Court.
Hon. E. D. STANDIFORD, Pres. Farmers' and Drovers' Bank.
Hon. JNO. BARBEE, Manager Royal Ins. Co., Liverpool.
Col. PHIL. LEE, Com. Att'y Ninth Judicial Dis.
Col. C. GRAHAM, Founder Graham Cabinet.
Col. GILSON P. JOHNSON, Manager Galt House.
Dr. T. S. BELL, Prof. Medical University, Louisville.
Hon. G. A. BAXTER, Mayor Louisville.
Hon. T. L. BURNETT, City Attorney.
HENRY WOLFORD, Treasurer Louisville.
A. G. BRANNIN, Pres. Manufacturers' Bank.
PHILIP JUDGE, of the Louisville Hotel Co.
JAS. BRIDGEFORD, Pres. Second National Bank.
W. C. D. WHIPS, Prop'r Willard Hotel.
J. C. JOHNSTON, Pres. Traders' Bank.
R. VICTOR NEWCOMB, firm of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co.
HENRY DEPPEN, Pres. German Bank.
ANDREW GRAHAM, tobacco and cotton merchant.
Dr. NORVIN GREEN, Pres. L. & C. Short line R. R.
VOL. ROSE, Agent Adams Express Co.

Officers of the Library.

R. T. DURRETT, President.
W. N. HALDEMAN, Vice President.
JOHN S. CAIN, Secretary.
FARMERS AND DROVERS' BANK, Treasurer.

Address THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library of Kentucky, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

Circulars giving full particulars, sent on application.

LOH & COOLEY,

Produce Commission Merchants,

207 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Consignments solicited. Correspondence invited.

RAILWAY GUIDE.

RAND, M'NALLY & CO.'S

Railway Guide and Hand-Book,

Gives the latest Time Cards and Ticket Fares of all Roads. It also gives the Population, full description, Hotels, etc., of every Railroad and River Town in the United States and Canada. No other work furnishes such information. For sale by all Newsdealers. Price 40 cents.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—AFTER JUNE 2d, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	1:30 a m	Mail Train	1:05 a m
Mail Train	7:35 a m	Fast Line	1:35 a m
Cincinnati Ex.	12:50 p m	Cincinnati Ex.	8:20 a m
Philada. Ex.	5:10 p m	Southern Ex.	9:10 a m
Fast Line	7:10 p m	Through Pas.	1:35 p m
		Pacific Ex.	2:05 p m
		Way Passenger	8:20 p m
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Home'd Ac. No. 1	6:10 a m	Walls No. 1	6:20 a m
Walls No. 1	6:30 a m	Home'd Ac. No. 1	7:20 a m
Walls No. 2	7:55 a m	Brinton Ac. No. 1	7:5 a m
Walls No. 3	10:20 a m	Walls No. 2	8:50 a m
Walls No. 4	11:51 a m	Walls No. 3	10:05 a m
Walls No. 5	3:20 p m	Walls No. 4	1:20 p m
Johnstown Ac.	4:05 p m	Wall's No. 5	3:20 p m
Brin'n Ac No. 1	4:15 p m	Wall's No. 6	3:50 p m
Brad'ks Ac. No. 1	5:30 p m	Brint'n Ac No. 2	6:50 p m
Wall's Ac. No. 6	6:05 p m	Brad'ks Ac. No. 1	7:20 p m
Brin'n Ac. No. 2	9:20 p m	Brin'n Ac No. 3	11:10 p m
Wall's No. 7	11:05 p m		

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express and Brinton Accommodation No. 2 leave daily. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

Pacific Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 1:30 a. m., arrives at Harrisburg 9:35 a. m.; Philadelphia 1:30 p. m.; Baltimore 1:15 p. m.; Washington 3:40 p. m.; New York 4:29 p. m.

Cincinnati Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg 10:15 p. m.; Philadelphia 2:40 a. m.; Baltimore 2:15 a. m.; Washington 5:50 a. m.; New York 6:10 a. m.

Philadelphia Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 5:10 p. m.; arrives Harrisburg 2:40 a. m.; Philadelphia 6:50 a. m.; New York 10:14 a. m.

Fast Line, leaving Pittsburgh at 7:10 p. m., arrives Harrisburg 3:20 a. m.; Philadelphia 7:05 a. m.; Baltimore 7:00 a. m.; Washington 10:00 a. m.; New York 10:14 a. m.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:05 p. m. Leave Pittsburgh 9:20 p. m.; arrive Brinton's 10:20 p. m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a City Ticket Office at No. 78 Fifth avenue, corner Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal Stations, can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening, at the same rates as are charged at the depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from Hotels and Residences by the Excelsior Baggage Express Co., on orders left at this office.

THOS. E. WATT, Agent,
78 Fifth avenue, or
WM. B. STOREY, Agent,
Union Depot.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager, Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILWAY—CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE—On and after SUNDAY, JULY 28th, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows, city time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Through Mail	6:00 a m	McKeesport Ac. No. 1	6:40 a m
Braddock's Ac. No. 1	6:30 a m	Braddock's Ac. No. 1	7:55 a m
Mixed Way	9:00 a m	West Newton Ac.	8:20 a m
McKeesport Ac. No. 1	11:05 a m	Confluence Ac.	9:50 a m
Glenwood Ac.	12:15 p m	Pittsburgh Ex.	12:00 m
Confluence Ac.	3:30 p m	Glenwood Ac.	1:35 p m
West Newton Ac.	4:35 p m	McKeesport Ac. No. 2	2:10 p m
Braddock's Ac. No. 2	5:30 p m	Mixed Way	3:10 p m
McKeesport Ac. No. 2	6:20 p m	Through Mail	5:55 p m
Uniontown Ex.	7:00 p m	Braddock's Ac. No. 2	7:30 p m
McKeesport Ac. No. 3	11:00 p m	McKeesport Ac. No. 3	9:00 p m
Sunday Church Train	[illegible]	Sunday Church Train	10:05 a m

All Trains daily except Sunday. [illegible]

CITY TICKET OFFICE. [illegible]

L. M. BROWN, [illegible]

[illegible] General Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, July 15, 1872. [illegible]

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Superintendent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. [illegible]

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent, Federal Street Depot.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager, Philadelphia.

ROBERT NEILSON, Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—PAN HANDLE ROUTE. [illegible]

S. F. SCULL, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From JUNE 2d, 1872, trains will leave and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, city time, as follows: [illegible]

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

IMPORTANT

TO

Steamboat Owners

CLARK'S REGISTERING

STEAM GUAGE

Bailey, Farrell & Co.

No. 167 Smithfield Street,

SOLE AGENTS

Perfectly Reliable.

Written Guarantee with each Gauge.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.

Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.

Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING, HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c. Dealers in OAK TANNED BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.

PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING.

Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

RICH'S SPICED SALMON—JUST RECEIVED, a fresh lot, in cans, for sale by JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO., corner Liberty and Ninth streets.